

FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
NEW YORK VETERANS
GETTYSBURG
1913





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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION

FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
NEW YORK VETERANS
GETTYSBURG
1913

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NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY

STATE OF NEW YORK

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

1913

REPORT OF THE

NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION

Monuments
for
the battlefields of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville
and Antietam.

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NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION

FOR THE BATTLEFIELDS OF
GETTYSBURG, CHATTANOOGA AND ANTIETAM

NEW YORK, *March 26, 1914*

To the Legislature:

I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg by Civil War veterans of the State of New York, July, 1913, under the auspices of this Commission.

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS R. STEGMAN,

Chairman.

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GENERAL SLOCUM AND THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE RIGHT WING
(Medallion on New York Monument)



DEATH OF GENERAL REYNOLDS ON SEMINARY RIDGE
(Medallion on New York Monument)

THE GREAT CELEBRATION

THE report of the part taken by the State of New York in the unparalleled celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg would be incomplete without some prefatory introduction of Pennsylvania's generosity.

Its inception is due to General H. S. Huidekoper, who was followed by Col. John P. Nicholson, Chairman of the Gettysburg National Park Commission.

In his message in January, 1909, the Governor, Edwin S. Stewart, commended to the Legislature the recognition of this semi-centennial by appointment of a Commission with the authority to invite the co-operation of other States. A Commission was selected and in response to its appeal a representative was accredited to the Commission from every State and Territory, the District of Columbia, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Governor Hughes, of New York, appointed General Daniel E. Sickles, General Horatio C. King and General George S. Nichols, Commissioners from this State. The latter did not serve, but the others attended the meetings whenever called and participated in its discussions.

In September, 1910, a large meeting of representatives, including members of a special committee from Congress, met at Gettysburg and agreed practically upon the plan of the celebration. It contemplated the seemingly extraordinary position of extending a general and hearty invitation to all ex-Confederate soldiers to unite in this wide reunion and the final wiping out of all sectional feeling engendered by the Civil War. Some doubt was expressed that the South would participate, but the warmth of feeling manifested by the Northern representatives that the result would be satisfactory and beneficial prevailed.

The Northern States responded to the appeals for appropriations and some of the Southern States made provision for the transportation of their veterans. The Federal Government voted a liberal appropriation and assigned its army officers under charge of Major James E. Normoyle, as chief, and Major W. R. Grove, his assistant, with Capt. H. F. Dalton and others, to erect the required encampments and aid in providing for the food and medical care, if necessary. The high-walled conical tents furnished cots for twelve, but few, if any, were fully filled, though it was stated that the vast camp received nearly sixty thousand. The anxiety that many old soldiers would be killed by the heat and exposure was dispelled when at the close of the gathering, the number of dead was just nine, and these principally from organic diseases.

It is not necessary to enumerate the innumerable details which led up to the opening of the Reunion. The final Pennsylvania Commission comprised: Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, President, Lt. Col. Lewis E. Beitler, Secretary, Samuel C. Todd, Treasurer, and Commissioners Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. D. Dixon, Brevet Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, Corporal Irvin K. Campbell, Captain William J. Patterson, Captain William E. Miller, Captain George F. Baer and Captain John P. Green. Hon. John K. Tener was the Governor of the State at this date.

The New York Legislature conferred upon the New York Monuments Commission the arduous duty of taking its part in the Reunion. Its labors are more particularly set forth hereafter. In all its work and observations it had occasion to see and admire the wonderful activity of Col. Beitler, whose efforts covered every feature of the Reunion.

Gettysburg College, which was leased by the State for Headquarters, was the general rendezvous of the large number of guests. New York headquarters had its excellent and well conducted camp just to the rear of the College. The Lutheran Seminary, whose still existent cupola was the observation point of Generals Reynolds and Buford on the first day's fight and of General Lee, thereafter,

was occupied by the female relatives of several of the Northern and Southern officers who were in the battle. The State constabulary maintained complete order in and out of camp. A large force of U. S. infantry, cavalry and artillery added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The Red Cross, the Safety Stations, the medical attendants and nearly four hundred boy scouts were omnipresent. But the greatest sight of all was the magnificent fraternity of the "boys in blue and the boys in gray" as they sauntered over the field which they had once contested so bravely and bitterly, all retelling the story of fifty years ago and rejoicing in a restored Union.

PUBLIC EXERCISES

In the enormous tent, with its thirteen thousand chairs, many reunions and all the public exercises were held. At two o'clock on Tuesday, July 1st, an immense concourse gathered. Colonel Schoonmaker presided and the program included: Prayer, by Rev. Dr. George B. Lovejoy, Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Address of welcome by Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; Address of welcome by Governor John K. Tener; Address by Alfred B. Beers, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Address by Bennett H. Young, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. The final prayer was assigned to Rev. Dr. H. M. Harrill, Chaplain-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans, who, for some reason, was not present. The meeting closed by the band playing "America."

On the second day Col. Andrew Cowan, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, presided with the following exercises: Prayer, by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; Addresses, by Maj.-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Sergeant John C. Scarborough, of North Carolina; reading of Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg Cemetery by Wm. Barry Bulkley, of Washington; Oration by Hon. Roswell B. Burchard, Lt.-Governor of Rhode Island, and Benediction by Rev. Dr. J. Richards Boyle, Chaplain of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The President also presented these members of the family

of General Meade: Miss Henrietta Meade, daughter, Mrs. George G. Meade, daughter-in-law, George G. Meade, grandson, George Gordon Meade Large, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Large, Robert H. Large, S. Sargeant Large, Saunders L. Meade, Mrs. Charles P. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Cooke, Miss Salvadora Meade and Miss Henrietta Meade Large.

The sons and grandsons of General Longstreet and General Pickett were on the platform, but left just before this unexpected introduction.

On Thursday, July 3, after a great many regimental reunions, the great tent was again prepared for the ceremonies of Governors' Day. At two o'clock Governor Tener, presiding, took charge. Of the large number named on the program to speak, the following took part: Rev. Henry M. Conden, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, prayed; and addresses were made by Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, Speaker of the House, Champ Clark, James B. McCreary, Governor of Kentucky, William Sulzer, Governor of New York, William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia, James S. Cox, Governor of Ohio, Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, Adolph E. Eberhardt, Governor of Minnesota, Louis B. Hanna, Governor of North Dakota, Charles R. Miller, Governor of Delaware, William T. Haines, Governor of Maine, and Samuel M. Ralston, Governor of Indiana.

These exercises concluded, New York took charge of the tent and until 6 p. m. conducted its proceedings, which are given fully in another part of this report.

The plan of the Reunion included the laying of the cornerstone of a Peace Monument on July 4th, with the President and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as guests of honor. The project of the Monument was not acted upon by Congress and the invitations were declined. On June 28th, the President notified the President of the Commission of his intention to be present on the 4th. He was met and escorted to the tent, made a brief speech and was returned to the train within an hour. The disappointment was very



GENERAL SICKLES (WOUNDED) AND HIS GENERALS
(Medallion on New York Monument)



GENERAL HANCOCK (WOUNDED) AND HIS GENERALS
(Medallion on New York Monument)

great that the Head of the Nation was not present during the whole week.

OTHER INCIDENTS

Other incidents of special interest are worthy to be mentioned here. The first was the unveiling of the Statue of Brevet Major-General William Wells, of Vermont, by the Veterans and Citizens of the Green Mountain State. Addresses were made by Col. Myron M. Parker, Governor Allen M. Fletcher, Gen. Theodore S. Peck, Hon. Wm. P. Dillingham, General E. M. Law, C. S. A., General Felix H. Robertson, C. S. A., Col. John McElroy, Col. Heman W. Allen, Col. Henry O. Clark, General L. A. Grant, ex-Governor V. A. Woodbury, Gen. E. F. Dimmick, Col. W. D. Mann, Capt. George Hillyer, C. S. A., Col. John W. Bennett, Mr. W. B. Van Cummings, and Col. Gilbert D. Bouckman.

The second were the exercises by the Sixth Corps at the Equestrian Statue of General John Sedgwick, recently erected by the State of Connecticut. Col. Andrew Cowan presided, and addresses were made by Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Prof. John C. Himes, Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes, General Horatio C. King, Captain John H. Leathers, and H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor. Rev. W. S. Hubbell pronounced the prayer and benediction.

On July 2nd, Indiana held a prominent Reunion in the large tent. Two excellent addresses were made, by Nathaniel D. Cox, Chairman of the Indiana Commission and Hon. Samuel M. Ralston, Governor of that State.

The ceremonies of the hand shake over the wall at the Angle, on the afternoon of July 3, were of intense interest, despite the great heat. The "Philadelphia Brigade" Association (Webb's Brigade), Comrade Thomas Thompson commanding, and John W. Frazier, adjutant, and one hundred and eighty men, and Pickett's Division Association, Major W. W. Bentley commanding, with Charles J. Loerb, secretary, and one hundred and twenty men, took part in it. They formed in two opposing lines, a hundred feet apart, as they did fifty years before. The Union flag and the "Stars and Bars" confronted each other. Standing on

the wall the Hon. J. Hampton Moore, M. C., from Philadelphia, presented to Pickett's Division a beautiful silk United States flag in an eloquent address. During the speech the two standard bearers advanced and crossed the two flags. At its conclusion, the new flag was held above both the others, while Major Bentley, with patriotic eloquence, accepted the flag on behalf of the Association. The two lines then advanced to the stone wall and meeting buried their faces on each others shoulders while the thousands of interested spectators raised a shout of praise and grateful appreciation.

On the same evening there was a magnificent display of fire works on Little Round Top, comprising about everything in pyrotechnics, with a great salvo of dynamite guns and belching mortars.

Soon after the departure of President Wilson, the closing ceremonies began. At the sound of the mid-day ringing of the church bells in Gettysburg, all officers, men and guests stood at "Attention" on the College Campus, and at the several camps, veteran and military, while the main colors were slowly lowered. A Battery fired the national salute. As the echoes died away, the bugle rang out and the Flag of our perpetual Union was again raised, the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and The Great Reunion, the greatest of its kind the world ever saw or ever will see, was ended. Pennsylvania earned the thanks of the nation for its unparalleled generosity, carried out with marvelous tact and precision. The splendid official report, prepared by Colonel Beitler, with its wealth of pictures, will perpetuate its memory long after the days when the last man of the Blue and the Gray shall have "crossed over the river to rest in the shadow of the trees." To those who were fortunate enough to be at the Reunion, there will remain always a deep and lasting impression of the affectionate relations between the Northern and Southern veterans as they walked in close embrace and renewed their vows to honor and protect the preserved and united country: one flag, one home, one destiny.

NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION

FOR THE BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG, CHATTANOOGA AND ANTIETAM

116 Nassau Street, New York.

MARCH 24, 1914.

To the Legislature:

An Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, approved May 13, 1909, created a Commission, known as the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission, whose duty it was to consider and arrange for a proper and fitting observance at Gettysburg, of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, with authority to invite the co-operation of the Congress of the United States and of the other States and Commonwealths; and by an Act approved June 14, 1911, to enable the Commission to further carry out these provisions in accordance with its report, recommendations and plans, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, provided that the total amount to be expended by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in connection with this celebration should not exceed \$250,000.

Governor Hughes of New York appointed Major-General Sickles, General Nichols and General Horatio C. King commissioners from the State of New York, as associates from this State, to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Commission. As far as can be ascertained, however, that Commission took no practical official action in connection with the work of the Pennsylvania Commission.

The Congress of the United States entered heartily into the plan suggested by the State of Pennsylvania for conducting the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and appropriated the sum of \$150,000 in furtherance of the object in view. The State of Pennsylvania then appropriated the sum of \$150,000 for the purposes of a large military camp to be located

on the battlefield. The Congressional and State appropriations combined amounted to \$300,000. Thereupon, U. S. A. engineers and quartermasters were detailed to perform the practical work necessary to establish a camp on the battlefield of Gettysburg prepared to accommodate 40,000 Civil War veterans — Union and Confederate. The Pennsylvania State Commission assumed the labor of apportioning the number of veterans to which each sovereign State would be entitled. New York State, under this apportionment, was granted space in the general camp for 10,000 veterans. Later on, this apportionment was reduced to 8,000. Upon these fixed figures, the New York Commission based its action for the larger part of the time preceding the opening of the encampment. A short time before the encampment was formally opened, the State of Pennsylvania made a more extended allowance of tents for the accommodation of New York veterans, but too late to be of service to this State. It is very doubtful, though, whether any more New York veterans would have availed themselves of any extension of numbers than those who made application and actually participated in the encampment.

In every relationship of business connected with the camp, the officers of the Pennsylvania Commission — Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, chairman, and Colonel Lewis E. Beitler, secretary — extended every possible courtesy to the New York Commission. Great thanks are due as well to the members of the Gettysburg National Park Commission — Colonel John P. Nicholson (chairman), Major Charles A. Richardson and Colonel E. B. Cope (engineer) — whose efforts and the splendid arrangements made by them for the celebration contributed largely to its success.

The tentage and subsistence furnished in the camp to the veterans were excellent, and have been extolled from one end of the country to the other.

By section 1, chapter 227, of the Laws of 1912, which became a law April 9, 1912, with the approval of the Governor, the New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg

and Chattanooga was appointed a Commission to plan and conduct a public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. This Commission was given power to enter into negotiations and co-operate with the State of Pennsylvania in relation to such a celebration.

This Act contemplated a movement of 25,000 veterans and an expenditure of \$265,000; and it was apparent at the outset to those entrusted with this enormous task that the responsibility thereby placed on them vastly exceeded that of any similar project hitherto undertaken by the Commission. The Commission, therefore, felt that the duty confided to it by the Legislature in this assignment was worthy of its best efforts, calling for thorough organization and proper circumspection throughout.

The nearest approach to a celebration of this magnitude, conducted under the direction of the New York Monuments Commission, was the dedication, in 1893, of the New York State monument at Gettysburg.

On April 24, 1912, the New York Monuments Commission held a special meeting for the purpose of considering in every detail the provisions of chapter 227, Laws of 1912. General McCook, Colonel Stegman and General King were appointed an executive committee. Quarters were secured for the Commission on the second floor of No. 1 East Ninth Street, and on May 1, 1912, they installed their office there. The chairman and the secretary were authorized to communicate with the State Superintendent of Prisons, with a view of securing from him the office furniture needed by the Commission.

It was decided at this meeting that there should be two units of organization — Grand Army of the Republic Posts, and the “unattached” (those veteran soldiers who did not belong to that organization).

The question as to the particular meaning that should be given to the words “resident” and “citizen”, for the purpose of the

Commission, was also taken into consideration, and it was determined, that for an applicant to be eligible he must be an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, from the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, or an honorably discharged soldier of the armies of the Southern Confederacy, in the war of the Rebellion, and now a resident of the State of New York.

For application form and form for identification of applicants, it was decided to adopt those which appear on the printed blanks comprised in this report. On the sheet containing these forms an announcement was made that no application would be received by the Commission after May 1, 1913.

The issuance of Circular No. 1, included herein, also resulted from deliberations occupying the Commission at the meeting held April 24, 1912. The first instalment of 5,000 copies of this circular, dated June 12, 1912, was distributed among various Grand Army Posts, newspapers and veterans throughout the State. Subsequently, a second edition of 6,000 copies was procured and distributed.

Following the distribution of Circular No. 1, the work of distributing the application blanks, referred to in paragraph 4 of Circular No. 1, was taken up. In all, 25,000 application blanks were printed.

Inquiry was made in advance of the G. A. R. Posts respecting the number of application blanks desired by them for the use of their members. These blanks when sent out were accompanied by a circular letter of instruction, pointing out, among other things, the importance of selecting a conveniently central point in the county, or, if preferred, two or three points, where a large number of veterans might be expected to meet when starting for Gettysburg. Also, in the case of blanks intended for veterans who were not members of G. A. R. Posts it was requested that these veterans be instructed to communicate with this Commission direct.

Applications for transportation came in slowly during the year 1912. At the opening of 1913, however, they began to increase in



NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION, 1913

volume. The clerks employed were kept busy, many corrections having to be made in the applications, by reason of errors committed by the applicants, requiring the re-mailing of documents and letters of information.

In December, 1912, a meeting for the election of officers of the New York Monuments Commission, and the Gettysburg Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Commission, was held at No. 23 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan. General Horatio C. King was elected Chairman of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Commission and Colonel Lewis R. Stegman Chairman of the New York Monuments Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga. A. J. Zabriskie was appointed engineer and secretary of both Commissions by action of the respective Commissions. Extra recompense was promised to the engineer and secretary for the additional arduous labor which it was felt would be entailed on that officer in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Chairman King at once issued circulars of advice as to the methods of filing applications and rules applicable thereto. Copies of the circulars are hereto annexed. These circulars were sent to G. A. R. Posts and to every individual soldier who had written for information. Newspapers throughout the State noted the important points of information for the benefit of their readers and the veterans of the various localities.

In April, 1913, the office of the Commission of the "Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration" was removed to 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, offering as it did more convenience for the transaction of business, and at a cheaper rental.

During the session of the Legislature of 1913 a new Battlefields Commission was instituted, the old or former Commission being abolished. This Act of the Legislature became chapter 550, Laws of 1913.

Under this law the Governor appointed three Civil War veterans, namely Colonel Clinton Beckwith, Colonel Lewis R. Stegman and

General George B. Loud, and the Adjutant General, Henry D. Hamilton to act as commissioners. General Loud declining the appointment, General Horatio C. King was appointed in his place.

The new Commission organized at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, on May 22, 1913. Colonel Lewis R. Stegman was elected chairman and A. J. Zabriskie was appointed engineer and secretary. The new Commission immediately superseded the old Commission, taking charge of the entire business in hand.

Colonel Beckwith at once applied himself to the examination of all applications of veterans for transportation and so continued until the final completion of that work.

The work of the new Commission was conducted upon the same lines of procedure as those of the preceding Commission as to rules and applications.

From the knowledge acquired in the reception of applications, it had been learned that not as many veteran soldiers of New York State would take advantage of the celebration as had been anticipated, under Chapter 227, Laws of 1912; and at the suggestion of the members of the new Commission Chapter 725, Laws of 1913, was passed. This Act appropriated \$150,000 for the transportation of veterans to the field of Gettysburg, and return, in addition to the \$15,000 theretofore appropriated for office hire and all the incidentals required for so large an enterprise—making \$165,000 in all, or lowering the estimate of 1912 by \$100,000.

In the latter part of the month of May, 1913, Colonel Beckwith and Chairman Stegman visited Harrisburg, Pa., and conferred with the Pennsylvania Commission, with headquarters there, in regard to many details of business; and from thence proceeded to the Gettysburg battlefield to survey the proposed government camp, then in process of erection. They also visited Littleton and Hanover, distant from Gettysburg twelve and fourteen miles, respectively, for the purpose of finding a location for the proposed special

train of the New York Monuments Commission and its guests during the celebration. This was an essential necessity, as no railroad trains were to be permitted to remain on the tracks at Gettysburg longer than was necessary to detrain soldiers from the arriving trains. Hanover was selected as the site of the proposed New York Commission train, and arrangements were entered into to provide sufficient automobiles to transport all guests from the train to Gettysburg, and return, over fair roads, and within an hour's ride either way.

At a meeting of the Commission held in the early part of June, a report on the above conditions was submitted for its consideration. The possible excessive heat of the weather in July at Gettysburg was discussed, and at the suggestion of Adjutant General Hamilton, who kindly offered to lend tents for the occasion, it was determined that instead of remaining in a special train at Hanover, if the ground could be acquired at Gettysburg, the Commission and its guests would go into a regular tent camp, furnishing its own subsistence and material. This suggestion was adopted. Thereupon, Captain Charles E. Fiske, of the Adjutant-General's staff, and Chairman Stegman visited the office of the Pennsylvania Commission, at Harrisburg, and through the kindness and courtesy of Colonel Beitler, secretary of that Commission, possible locations for a New York Commission camp at Gettysburg were described. The plot of ground just north of Pennsylvania College, and containing Steven's Hall—a part of the College—seemed to offer the best facilities for such a camp as was contemplated. Captain Fiske and the chairman immediately proceeded to Gettysburg, and after carefully surveying several situations as possibly eligible finally determined upon the Stevens Hall site as the most convenient place. This site is located on a square bounded by Carlisle and Washington Streets and Lincoln Avenue and Stevens Street. Captain Fiske at once devoted himself to the formation of the camp. This camp was

established to accommodate seventy people, with dining tent, kitchen, storehouses and special shower bath tent. Tents were provided for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, for use while visiting camp or for the reception of visitors.

Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Commission, special rooms for the accommodation of the Governor and Mrs. Sulzer, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Glynn, and the Comptroller had been assigned at the Pennsylvania College, near the New York Commission camp. These State officers were to be guests of the Pennsylvania Commission, by special invitation.

The camp of the New York Commission, as formed and laid out, was to accommodate the Adjutant-General and his staff, the guests of the Commission, State Senators, Assemblymen, the orators invited for the occasion, newspaper correspondents, clerks, stenographers, military orderlies and the help required in the subsistence department.

In the meantime, in the New York office the necessities of quick and expeditious work required for the transmission of the transportation certificates, identification cards and New York State commemoration badges of bronze, authorized by the Commission, for each of the veterans entitled to the same, compelled the Commission to hire many additional clerks. By reason of this action, the Commission was enabled to mail all the requisite documents to each individual veteran (at his post office address) in ample time for use in the trip to Gettysburg, and return. It is believed that no veteran in this State who made proper application for transportation was disappointed in this matter. That many failed to go was due to personal inclination after the receipt of the transportation certificates, disabilities, business, and in some cases death.

Although the limit of time for the reception of applications had been set and advertised for May 31, 1913, the Commission extended the time to June, and practically issued transportation certificates to June 25th. Every legitimate personal call at the office of the Commission was accommodated, and all letters promptly answered.



NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION CAMP AT GETTYSBURG, JULY 1913
Near Stevens Hall (Main Street)

Pursuant to chapter 227, Laws of 1912, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, the Governor's staff, ten Senators and fifteen Assemblymen, and the New York Monuments Commission, were designated to proceed to Gettysburg to participate in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, covering from July 1 to July 5, 1913. In addition, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, the State Treasurer and State Engineer were invited to accompany the New York delegation.

President pro tem. Wagner, of the Senate, furnished the following list of Senators to be guests of the Commission on the occasion: Wagner (President pro tem.), Herrick, Carswell, Palmer, Murtaugh, Cullen, Brown, Frawley, Fitzgerald and Ramsperger.

Speaker Smith, of the Assembly, furnished the following list of Assemblymen: Smith (Speaker), Sweet, Tallett, Small, Kiernan, Birnkrant, Fitzgerald, Fallon, Heyman, John J. Kelly, Hinman, Garvey, Joseph D. Kelly, Kornobis and Levy.

The Governor's staff consisted of the following officers: The Adjutant-General, Brig-Gen. H. D. Hamilton, Major Foster, Captains Fiske, Harris, Collins, Costigan, Finke, Teets, Walsh, Berry, Redington, and Lieutenants Niver, Malone and Walton, of the New York Naval Reserve Commander Josephson, four orderlies, and Mr. Robinson, stenographer to the Adjutant-General.

The newspaper correspondents who accompanied the party were: Mr. Merriwether, of the New York World, Mr. Sherwood, of the New York Tribune, and Mr. Jones, of the New York Globe.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn and Assemblyman Hinman sent letters of regret.

With the New York Commissioners, Colonel Beckwith, General King, Colonel Stegman and the Adjutant-General (noted as with his Staff) were: A. J. Zabriskie, engineer and secretary of the New York Monuments Commission, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., orator of "New York Day", Captain Albert M. Mills, orator "New York Day", and Chas. F. Tinkham, stenographer.

All the official party to accompany the special train were duly notified to be present at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, at 8:30 a. m., Monday, June 30th. The train accommodation was furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad and consisted of several Pullman cars and a diner. The train left New York for Gettysburg at 10 a. m. Breakfast was served on the departure of the train. Lunch followed en route. The route followed was by Philadelphia, Lancaster, York and Hanover into Gettysburg, where the party arrived about 5:30 p. m.

At the depot, at Gettysburg, the official party was met by Captain Fiske, of the Adjutant-General's staff, and were seated at once in automobiles for conveyance to the Commission's camp. The camp was soon reached and the official party duly installed in the tents allotted to them. Soon thereafter dinner was served. Many of the guests then visited the town.

Twelve automobiles having been contracted for the use of the guests of the Commission, they were duly apportioned, and the guests, thereafter, had the free use of the automobiles to which they were assigned.

On Tuesday, July 1, the official party left camp for an inspection of the battlefield. Several salient points were selected for observation, and from these positions of advantage the chairman of the commission explained to the party the several movements of the Union and Confederate armies, with such incidents of interest as occurred upon that particular portion of the field. Among these stoppages were included the line of Buford's Cavalry, and the infantry lines of the First Corps of the Union Army; thence they went to the Eleventh Corps lines, in the first day's fight; thence to Culp's Hill and the Twelfth Corps line, with part of the Sixth Corps in support on the second and third day's battle; thence to Cemetery Hill, part of the second day's fight; thence to the Angle, the location of the Second Corps and the celebrated Pickett's charge

of Confederates on the third day; thence to the Round Tops, where a full view was had of the positions of the Third Corps, Fifth and Sixth Corps in the second day's fight. The party then proceeded along Confederate Avenue, covering the positions occupied by the Confederate Army during the second and third day's battles, and thence to the Commission camp for lunch.

The afternoon was devoted to an examination of the large main camp, particularly the New York State allotment. The veterans from this State expressed great admiration for the excellent manner in which they were being treated, both in tentage and subsistence. Every sanitary precaution for health known to camp life had been adopted by the United States authorities. Good roads traversed every portion of the camp. Hydrants, with ice attachments, abounded, affording plenty of cold water for the benefit of the veterans.

It may be well to note here that the United States government authorities and the Pennsylvania Commission had provided complete hospital accommodations in Gettysburg, while hospital tents were erected on every road and byway, in charge of Red Cross nurses, and communicating with each other and the main hospital by telephone and telegraph. Ambulances traversed every road, ready to pick up and relieve any disabled veteran. To this magnificent service is due the small number of casualties which occurred during the encampment. It is estimated that 70,000 Union and Confederate veterans attended the celebration, about 55,000 of whom were in the large camp. According to the official report of casualties, only nine veterans died during the encampment — an extraordinary low percentage for the large numbers who attended, and considering the excessive heat which prevailed. Two of the death casualties were New York veterans — John H. Reynolds, of Port Chester, N. Y., and Otto L. Starn, of Almond, N. Y. Both these veterans died of organic diseases. The sunstrokes were not many and there were no deaths from that cause. The roads and streets were patrolled

by U. S. Cavalry, and the State Constabulary of Pennsylvania, with police powers, and the utmost order prevailed.

On Wednesday, July 2nd, the New York official party divided up into sections, many again visiting portions of the field, while others visited adjacent towns of historic interest in connection with the field. Adjutant-General Hamilton and staff paid official visits to the United States Army officers and to other State military men on the ground. Governor Sulzer and Mrs. Sulzer arrived at Gettysburg and were assigned quarters at the Pennsylvania College. The Chairman of the Commission called upon the Governor and extended a welcome to the Commission camp. The Governor and Mrs. Sulzer participated in the Commission dinner at the camp.

On Thursday, July 3rd, many visitors called at the camp and were pleasantly entertained. In the morning Governor Sulzer and Mrs. Sulzer, accompanied by the chairman and Mrs. Stegman, Colonel Beckwith, Captain Mills and Captain Redington, in automobiles, visited the whole field, returning in time for lunch at camp. The guests of the Commission journeyed to many different places. In the afternoon, at what was distinguished as the "Big Tent," in the main camp ground, "New York Day" was celebrated. More than five thousand veteran soldiers participated in the exercises. It was an occasion that thrilled the hearts of all New Yorkers present and made them feel very proud of their State. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks on Little Round Top, which was viewed by the guests from advantageous points.

The proceedings of this great meeting are embodied in full in succeeding pages, under the title of "New York Day at Gettysburg."

Friday, July 4th, was devoted by the guests of the Commission to visits to the veterans' camp and expeditions to outlying towns. In the morning, President Wilson delivered an oration to the veterans in the big tent. Large numbers of the veteran soldiers commenced starting for home.

On Saturday, July 5th, the New York Commission delegation broke camp at Gettysburg. The automobiles being ready, a start was made for Antietam battlefield, in Maryland, at 7 a. m. Proceeding by the Chambersburg Road, the party reached Chambersburg, Pa., about 9 a. m. After a short stop in this town, the journey was resumed, via Greencastle, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md., where another short stop was made to bring the automobiles together. From Hagerstown the party proceeded to the Antietam field, halting at the famous and historic Dunker Church. At this point the chairman of the Commission described the battle of September 17, 1862, of the right and center wings of the Union Army. The party then rode over to the scene of the operations of the left wing of the Union Army, where a halt was made at the "Burnside Bridge," also famous and historic, and where a short address was made by the chairman, descriptive of the events on that part of the field. The return trip to Hagerstown was made in a very short time; and the special official train was found ready at that point to convey the party to New York. The party was soon entrained and found a most relishable luncheon prepared for them which was heartily enjoyed, after an automobile ride of fully eighty miles. The train started from Hagerstown at 3 p. m. and proceeded by the way of Harrisburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia, reaching New York at 10 p. m., where all the party was safely detrained. En route dinner had been served.

During the week spent in attending the celebration not an accident occurred to any of the official party. The itinerary of the Commission was well carried out, and, as far as could be learned, every guest of the Commission was highly delighted and gratified with the trip.

Great credit is due to Engineer and Secretary A. J. Zabriskie for the perfect railroad arrangements, and to Captain Charles E. Fiske, of the Adjutant-General's staff, for the splendid success of the Commission camp.

Many of the posts of the G. A. R. of the State passed resolutions commending the Commission for the care and consideration shown the veterans in every detail that would enhance their comfort and happiness during the celebration.

New York State has every reason to feel proud of its splendid representation at this great celebration. Its veterans conducted themselves in every possible respect in a way to reflect honor upon their Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the New York Monuments Commission,

LEWIS R. STEGMAN,

Chairman.



OFFICIAL GROUP AT NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION CAMP GETTYSBURG, JULY 1913

NEW YORK DAY AT GETTYSBURG.
NEW YORK VETERANS SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION IN THE LARGE
TENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD,

At 4:30 P. M., Thursday, July 3, 1915.

A Cordial Invitation Was Extended to All Union and Confederate
Veterans and to the General Public.

NEW YORK VETERANS CELEBRATION
GETTYSBURG JULY 3, 1915.

PROGRAM.

MUSIC — Citizens Band.

1. REMARKS by Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, U. S. V., Chairman
of the New York Monuments Commission, introducing
General Horatio C. King, U. S. V., the Presiding Officer.
2. INVOCATION — Rev. W. S. Hubbell, D. D.
3. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS by Chairman King.
4. ADDRESS — His Excellency, Hon. William Sulzer, Governor of
New York.

MUSIC — Citizens Band.

5. ORATION — Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
6. HYMN — “ My Country, 'Tis of Thee ”, Smith.
The audience will join in the singing.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where our fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Our fathers' God to Thee,
 Author of liberty,
 To Thee we sing,
 Long may our land be bright,
 With freedom's holy light,
 Protect us by Thy might,
 Great God our King.

7. REMARKS — John H. Leathers, C. S. A., Sergeant-Major,
 Second Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade.
8. ADDRESS — Colonel Andrew Cowan, U. S. V., President of the
 Society of the Army of the Potomac.
 MUSIC — "Dixie."
9. POEM — Colonel Edmund Berkeley, Eighth Virginia Regiment,
 C. S. A.
 MUSIC — Citizens Band.
10. ADDRESS — Captain Albert M. Mills, U. S. V., Eighth New
 York Cavalry, Gamble's Brigade, Buford's Cavalry.
11. POEM — "Gettysburg" (by request), General Horatio C.
 King, U. S. V.
12. BENEDICTION — Rev. W. S. Hubbell, D. D.
13. MUSIC — "Star Spangled Banner", Key.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

The special meeting of the New York veterans and invited guests under the auspices of the New York Monuments Commission was held in the great tent July 3rd, at 4:30 P. M. More than five thousand veterans gathered at the exercises and manifested by their enthusiastic applause the rare literary treat afforded them.

After music by the Citizens Band, Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, Chairman of the New York Monuments Commission, called the meeting to order, and said:

Comrades of the State of New York, Comrades both Union and Confederate from all the States, who may be present, we bid you a very hearty welcome to our New York Day Celebration. I do not propose to make any lengthy remarks. Fifty years ago, upon this

field, I made remarks that are indelibly impressed upon my memory and do not need to be repeated here.

In the world's history there is no record of such fraternal greeting and brotherhood between old-time foes as is being exhibited on this great battle ground. It will never be repeated again. It could not be except between Americans, the most gallant and dauntless soldiers of the world.

On this field was displayed a valor never surpassed in military annals. The men who fought here did not realize the tremendous consequences of the battle. It was the pivotal point of the war. It decided that we should have but one Government, one Flag and one Destiny for the whole American people. And I am glad to say, fifty years afterwards, that New York Boys, Commanders and Men, played an important part in the terrific engagement which decided this destiny.

I now take great pleasure in introducing to you the presiding officer of this occasion, General Horatio C. King, of the State of New York.

General King then asked the Rev. Dr. Hubbell, D. D., Chaplain of the Military Order of the Medal of Honor to pronounce the Invocation.

Prayer by the Rev. W. S. Hubbell, D. D.

Almighty God, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who hast given us liberty beneath this flag, in righteousness by the will of the people. Grant, we pray Thee, to the multitudes whom Thou hast ordained in power the spirit of wisdom and equity, that our Nation may be established in peace, unity, honor and strength.

Bless with Thy protecting care, Thy servants, the President of the United States, the officers and men of the Army and Navy, our Governors, Law-makers, Magistrates, Counsellors and all others entrusted with authority, so preserving them from evil and enriching them with good that our people may prosper in freedom and may glorify Thy name in all the earth.

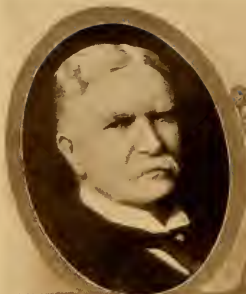
We ask it for the sake of the Prince of Peace. Amen!

General Horatio C. King: I feel it both a great honor and a great privilege to preside on an occasion of this character, one that has never been paralleled in all times, and probably never will hereafter. When I look over this sea of aged men, I can hardly realize the lapse of time — fifty years — when you and I, my comrades, mere stripling boys, stood shoulder to shoulder and elbow to elbow in the greatest contest for the grandest purpose ever known in all the world. Surely, the time has passed so rapidly that it seems but yesterday when we were engaged in that awful struggle. Time flies with all of us, and yet I feel, and you must feel with me, that in tramping over this field time is obliterated and we are boys once more.

I am reminded of a pert little darkey in a Sunday school in Washington, in her white dress with red furbelows, leaning back in her chair and fanning herself with a turkey feather fan, while the teacher was telling the class of things which occurred in Palestine a long time ago. "Yes, my dear children, the Saviour came into the world to save sinners, to save you and to save me — nineteen hundred years ago." The little darkey threw herself back and exclaimed, "My! my! how de time do fly."

I am also reminded of another story; about a Dutchman who, having obtained a goodly share of this world's goods, went to an artist to have his father's picture painted. The artist said, "send him up here." The Dutchman replied, "Mein fader is dead." The artist asked, "Haven't you a photograph of him?" "Nein! nein! we have no picture of him whatever." But the Dutchman gave the artist the best description he could of the deceased parent and the accommodating painter painted him from the figments of his imagination. When completed the family were invited to the studio, where they sat for some time in rapt admiration. Finally, Katrina broke the silence, and raising her hands heavenward exclaimed, "Ya! ya! Zat is mein fader, but mein Gott how he has changed!"

Well, we are somewhat older, boys, and we have changed somewhat, but our hearts are as young as ever. I realize the fact that



Col. ANDREW COWAN
First N.Y. Ind. Battery



Col. EDMUND BERKELEY
8th Virginia Regiment



WILLIAM SULZER
Governor of New York
— 1913 —



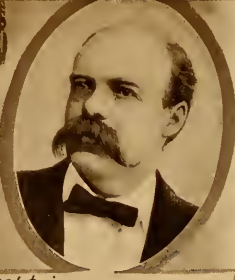
Rev.
NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS D.D.
Orator



Sergeant-Major
JOHN H. LEATHERS
2nd Virginia Inf.



Rev.
W. S. HUBBELL D.D.



Captain
ALBERT M. MILLS —
8th N.Y. Cavalry



SPEAKERS AT THE BIG TENT ON "NEW YORK DAY," JULY 3, 1913

a presiding officer's duty is to preside. I am going to be brief in my remarks. About this hour, half a century ago, the last despairing effort was made to carry Cemetery Ridge. No more splendid valor was shown on any battlefield than that which determined the fate of the Confederacy, and covered both armies with imperishable renown. Looking forward fifty years seems an interminable vista. Looking backward the incidents are as fresh as if they had occurred yesterday. I have embodied this in a brief poem that I have called "A Retrospect", and I will read it to you.

A RETROSPECT

By GENERAL HORATIO C. KING

The fleeting years, full fifty now,
Are numbered with the past,
And memory with all its joys
And griefs come trooping fast.
But first and foremost of them all,
Stand forth in bold relief
The days when you and I went forth
To battle — these are chief.

We hear the rattle of the drum,
The bugles lively play,
The tiresome march, the dusty roads,
The halt at close of day;
The gleaming camp fires' ruddy glow,
The story, jest and song,
And then the hours of blessed sleep
That made the heart grow strong.

The reveille at break of day,
The hurrying to and fro,
The long roll with its grewsome call
As facing death we go
Into the storm of leaden hail,
Of screeching shot and shell,
To realize what Sherman said
That war — "Why war is hell!"

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The hopes and fears that filled our hearts
As wavering lines were broke,
And straining eyes peered eagerly
To pierce the veil of smoke
That hid perchance the advancing line,
The reinforcements true,
That drove the exultant foemen back
Gave victory to the blue.

And then, alas! the morning roll
Along the shortened line —
The voices now that answer not
Until a power divine
Shall rouse them from their shallow trench
To hear the approving Lord,
“These for their God and Country died!
And great is their reward.”

All quiet along the Potomac now,
The mud-stained tents are down,
The fires are out, the drums are dumb —
Of war there is no sound:
But o'er the land that we preserved
Our flag still flies unfurled,
The benison of future years,
The glory of the world.

General Horatio C. King: The comparatively young gentleman who sits upon the stage behind me had the misfortune to be born too late to enter into the great struggle celebrated here to-day, but I am sure that the fighting qualities he has manifested since he became Governor would have put him in the fore front of the battle. He is the honored Governor of the Empire State, and men of different political faith are lending him their loyal assistance in the splendid work he is doing of “making good!” It is with great pleasure I now present Governor William Sulzer.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR SULZER

MY FRIENDS:

WE meet on the far-famed field of Gettysburg, dedicated to the freedom of man, consecrated to the perpetuity of a reunited country; and memorable forever in the illustrious pages of our glorious history.

No pen, no tongue, no brush, can ever picture or describe the scene enacted on this field.

Gettysburg is fame's eternal camping ground — an inspiration and a shrine — the epic poem of the Union sacred to the heroic men living and dead, whose struggle here made Gettysburg immortal, and hallowed this ground for all the centuries yet to come.

All honor and all glory to the men, from upland and from lowland, that met here to do or die for Country. Their fame is secure. Their memory will endure. Their deeds shall never be forgotten.

Fifty years ago, great captains, with their men in blue and gray — the bravest of the brave, from North and South, that ever faced a foe — struggled here and there across this plain, amid the roar of cannon, for three long weary days, in the mightiest contest that ever shook our land; and in that clash of steel, and by the trial of battle, it was decided then and there, that all men must be free, and that the Republic of the Fathers shall not perish from the earth.

Half a century has come and gone since that terrible conflict, but the intervening years have only added greater splendor to the sacrifice sublime, and a grander glory to the victory triumphant.

History tells us truly that on this field was fought the decisive battle of the war between the States; that it was here the flood tide of the fate of the Union — of all that we are, and all that we hope to be — turned toward Old Glory; that it was here the triumph of the Stars and Stripes over the Stars and Bars saved from dissolution the greatest Republic the sun of noon has ever seen; and that the valor,

and the heroism, and the devotion and the chivalry here displayed, by the men of Lee and the men of Meade, will live throughout the years of time — the heritage of all — in the song and story of America.

General Horatio C. King: There is scarcely anyone in this audience who has not heard of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn and of its marvelous master mind, the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who passed over to the great majority twenty-six years ago. The service rendered by that Church and by that Clergyman, during the four years of the war, were most important. Particularly so were the services of Mr. Beecher in that herculean effort which prevented the recognition by Great Britain and France of the Southern Confederacy. Recognition would have greatly prolonged the war and might have compassed our defeat. Mr. Beecher was rewarded by President Lincoln, who designated him to speak at the flag raising on Fort Sumter at the close of the war. We have a noble Church and a very devoted people. Perhaps I can describe their devotion no better than by citing a single instance of an elderly lady who was very exact in respect to all the church services. She and her daughter kept a little home together. One evening after the dinner dishes were cleared away, the lady put on her things to go to Church. The daughter, knowing her mother's methodical ways, exclaimed, "Mother! mother! aren't you going to wash the dishes?" "No, no," she replied, "to — with the dishes, I'm going to prayer meeting." This devotion is universal with us still.

I now take the greatest pleasure in presenting to you a most worthy successor of Mr. Beecher, the Reverend Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.



BIG TENT ON FIELD

Used on "New York Day," July 2, 1913

ADDRESS OF REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D. D.,

Pastor, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREAT battles, like great mountains, demand distance and perspective. Travelers never understand the Alps until they look back from Italy. Now that fifty years have passed since the battle of Gettysburg, the veterans of the Army of the Potomac have traveled far enough away to understand the place of their battle in the history of liberty. Time has cleared the sun of clouds. Students have had leisure to compare the Civil War with other great conflicts, and Gettysburg with other decisive battles. Foreigners being the judges, Gettysburg marks the turning point in history. The historian Mommsen was not an American, but a German, and Mommsen thinks the Civil War was the greatest conflict in the annals of time. Green was not an American, but an Englishman, and John Richard Green thinks Gettysburg the most momentous battle in history. The dimensions of the war stir a note of wonder. The battlefield was a thousand miles in length; there were 2,000,000 men in arms. More than 2,200 battles were fought; every hillside of the South was billowy with the country's dead; an army of crippled heroes came home; another army of widows and orphans went comfortless through the land. In retrospect we see that the era of the Civil War was the heroic era in our country. It was an era of intellectual giants and moral heroes. It was the era of our greatest statesmen — Webster and Calhoun; it was the era of our greatest soldiers — Grant and Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Meade; Lee and "Stone-wall" Jackson. It was the era of our greatest orators — Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher; of our greatest authors — Emerson and Whittier, Longfellow and Lowell; of our greatest editors — Raymond and Greeley.

It was the era of our greatest agitators — Garrison and Lovejoy, and of our greatest President — the martyred Lincoln. The spectacle

is so wonderful that the historian must make room for an Infinite God to enter the earthly scene.

The history of wars and battles is of two kinds — narrative history and philosophic history. The time for the narrative historian has passed by, and the time for the philosophic historian has fully come. Thoughtful men distinguish between the occasion of war and the cause of the conflict. The occasion of an explosion is a spark, but the cause is in the powder and the air. The occasion of the Revolution was a ship laden with tea, sailing into Boston Harbor; the cause was the determination of the Colonists to achieve self-government. The occasion of the Rebellion was slavery, but the cause of the war was the attempt to overthrow a government conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are free and equal. Striking, indeed, was the influence of slavery upon the life and thought of the great South. By a singular coincidence, the year 1620 brought the Mayflower and the spirit of liberty to Plymouth Rock, and the same month brought the slaveship to Jamestown, Va. It was as if the morning star of hope appeared in the sky at the self-same time that the orb of night, of blackness and death stood on the horizon. From the beginning the institutions and the climate of the North were unfriendly to slavery. The Puritans believed that the rewards of free labor were vastly in excess of the profits derived from slave labor. In some of the Northern colonies slavery died a natural death from inanition; in others, laws were passed freeing all slaves at the end of ten years. But on account of the excessive heat of the South, white men were not equal to protracted labor under the August sun. The crops of the South were cotton, tobacco and indigo, and white men were not suited to their cultivation. Meanwhile, because of her wars, England needed all her own men at home, and in vain the Southern colonies advertised in London for English labor. Then it was that slave ships were fitted out, and black men were brought from Africa to supply the Southern need. At first the profits were small, but it was soon discovered that the kidnapping and selling of slaves was a most lucrative business.

Just as the gold mines of California and Australia became the basis of name and fortune to certain English families, so the slave trade furnished the wealth of estates and titles in the seventeenth century.

In 1713, Queen Anne entered into a treaty with Portugal and Spain for a monopoly of the slave traffic. This treaty provided that Portugal should have exclusive right of assembling the slave gangs in the interior; that Spain should have the wholesaler's right of purchasing at the sea coast, while English ships were to have the sole right of carrying the slaves to the colonies. Between the year 1620 and 1820, it is believed that two million slaves were transported from Africa to the Southern seaports, of whom two hundred and fifty thousand died upon the voyage. The time came when the South revolted from the traffic. Virginia passed a law fixing a time when no slave ships would be allowed to land. But the profits of the Crown were so large as to appeal to the avarice and cupidity of King George. The English King sent a warship to the mouth of the James and threatened Virginia with bombardment if the law was not rescinded.

But despite the rewards of slavery, the anti-slavery sentiments steadily grew stronger all over the South. When the first abolition meeting was held in Baltimore, in 1832, eighty-five Southern abolition societies sent delegates. It was a Southerner, also, Thomas Jefferson, who made the strongest protest against slavery at the time of the Declaration of Independence. "When I remember the justice of God, I tremble for my country when I think of slavery," said the great Virginian. In the conflict the anti-slavery men were outvoted, and the provision excluding slavery from the country was lost in 1789 by a single vote. But from the very beginning liberty and slavery were two opposing spirits. They fought in their infancy, quarreled in their youth, and in their manhood, in 1861, entered upon a death grapple. From the beginning it was certain that the house divided against itself could not stand. That either liberty would drive slavery into the Gulf and drown it, or slavery would drive liberty into the Great Lakes and drown freedom. The country had to be all one thing, or all the other.

For two hundred and ten years liberty and slavery dwelt together in the national house, but little by little the South came to believe that slave labor was peculiarly fitted to their intense heat of the summer and to the cotton and tobacco which they cultivated. Slowly, also, the Northern merchants and manufacturers came to believe that the slave labor starved manufacturing, because the slave was a poor buyer while the free laborer, winning a high wage through his intelligence, was a good buyer of tools, books, arts, comforts, conveniences. The South produced raw cotton, and sold that cotton in England, and received in return manufactured goods, and the South, therefore, inclined, toward free trade. The North held that wealth was not in raw material, but in the amount of intelligence put into cotton, wool, brass and steel, and, therefore, the North was increasingly interested in manufacturing and in the development of intelligent working men. From the beginning, therefore, it was inevitable that the two theories should come into collision.

The men who set the battle in array were Webster and Calhoun. Webster said, "The Union is one and inseparable, and each State subordinate." Calhoun answered, "The State is sovereign and supreme, and the National Government secondary." Webster believed that the Union was like the sun in the sky, and each State was a planet, revolving around the central orb. Calhoun held that each State was a planet, revolving in any orbit that suited it, and always free to break away from the other planets. Webster's favorite illustration was that of the human body. The whole body is supreme, and the hand and foot are subordinate members. Calhoun answered that if South Carolina was the hand or the foot, it had the right to cut itself away and leave the body to go its own way. For thirty years the discussion raged in Congress between Webster and Calhoun and Hayne.

Little by little the discussion was transferred from the Senate Chamber to the lecture platform and the pulpit. Finally slavery became the subject of universal discussion at the fireside, in the school-room and on the street car and in the daily press. Agitators went

up and down the land inspiring in the people the love of liberty; editors began to sow the land with the good seed of freedom and love of the Union. The North was turned into one vast debating society. At length the voices became loud and angry. Growing more bitter, the slavery men murdered Lovejoy in Alton, Ill. Wendell Phillips became a voice for liberty in Faneuil Hall; Beecher sold the slave girl from Plymouth pulpit. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Charles Sumner answered the murderous attack of Brooks with the argument that liberty was universal and slavery sectional. John Brown dropped a spark in the powder magazine at Harper's Ferry. Then Beauregard fired on the flag at Fort Sumter. In a moment the whole North was aflame, and the movement for the Union and Liberty swept like a prairie fire across the North. In that hour the discussion between Webster and Calhoun was submitted to the arbitrament of war. At Bull Run Calhoun's argument was in the ascendancy. At Gettysburg Webster's plea that the Union was one and inseparable seemed the stronger. At Appomattox the discussion was concluded. Then Grant and Lee, representing the North and the South, wrote with a sword dipped in blood their approval of Webster's argument that the Union was one and inseparable, and that "a government conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were free and equal, shall never perish from the earth."

In retrospect, therefore, we see that the occasion of the war was slavery, but the cause of the war was the love of the Union. Slavery was a cancer that had fixed itself upon the vitals of the South, and God anointed the soldier to be the surgeon to cut away the deadly disease, that liberty might recover her youth and beauty.

There are certain critical moments in history that are big with destiny. Perilous hours come to the individual, the city and nation, when everything hangs upon a single thread. That was a critical moment for Athens when her sons met the Persians at Marathon. That was a critical moment for civilization when Charles Martel met

the Saracen with his polygamy and brute force. That was a critical moment for democracy when Wellington met the imperialism of Napoleon at Waterloo. That was a critical moment for the colonies when Washington set forth from Valley Forge. Big with destiny also was that hour when Lee set the battle in array at Gettysburg. For two years the South had been uniformly victorious. The Army of Virginia had won a series of brilliant victories. The South had come to feel that Lee was invincible — the man of destiny — whose star could not be eclipsed.

The news that Lee had invaded Pennsylvania sent a thrill of terror across the land. On Sunday, the citizens of Carlisle and Harrisburg left the churches to go forth and throw up breastworks; Philadelphia and New York were overtaken by panic. And then it was that Meade went up against Lee and his victorious host. It was an hour of destiny. Abraham Lincoln, rising from his knees in Washington, saw an Invisible Figure enter his battle scene and take charge of the hosts. It was as if the Infinite God had said to the invading wave, fretted with fire as it rolled North: "Here stay thy proud waves; thus far and no further!" From that moment the cause of secession ebbed away like a receding tide. Gettysburg broke the spell of Lee over the army of the South. Southern people began to lose faith in their cause.

Contrariwise, Gettysburg put new strength into the Northern soldier's arm, encouraged the banker to take the war bonds and fired the hearts of the farmers and the women and the workingmen, keeping the stuff at home that they might support the Soldier boy at the front. And it is not too much to say that it was Gettysburg that enabled the North to win the victory at Appomattox.

But more striking still the influence of Gettysburg upon the attitude of England toward the North. From the very beginning of the war, the mother land was on the side of the South and slavery. The leaders of Parliament, like Gladstone and Salisbury, had invested in Southern bonds. Both wanted the South to succeed, that they might obtain their interest and conserve the capital. The English



NEW YORK SECTION IN THE REUNION CAMP 1913

patrician who believed in aristocratic government did not want the Republic and democratic institutions to succeed. Lord Macaulay had prophesied the speedy smashup of the Republic. Carlyle scoffed at us, saying that our declaration of independence made the vote of Judas equal to the vote of Jesus. It seems strange that Carlyle could have said that the Civil War was simply the burning out of a dirty chimney!

But if the believers in monarchy wanted the Union to go to pieces, through the success of the South, the poor people of England wished the South to succeed for very different reasons. Several millions of people in England live on the cotton industry. Great cities like Manchester bought their raw cotton in the South, manufactured it at home, and sold the cloth in Asia. The English spinners had reached the point of starvation — their bread, crusts; their raiment, rags; their days, want, and their nights, tears. Naturally these working people were on the side of liberty, but starvation fronted them, and the only hope of obtaining cotton and work was in the victory of the South. When, therefore, the news of Gettysburg reached England, Henry Ward Beecher, traveling abroad in search of health, saw that the psychological moment had come. Taking advantage of Gettysburg, he began a nine days' oration, with its introduction at Manchester, its first argument at Glasgow, its second in Edinburgh, its third in Liverpool and its peroration in London. Statesmen and scholars who were judges of oratory tell us that the world has heard no such eloquence since the day when young Demosthenes pleaded the cause of the Republic against Philip of Macedon. The London Times reported his opening speech in full, but published an editorial full of bitterness against the North, full of sympathy for slavery and secession and the South. Such was the excitement of the English people that the London Times found it necessary to publish in full Beecher's remaining speeches.

When nine days had passed, the English nation experienced a revulsion of sentiment. Queen Victoria sent for her Prime Minister.

A messenger was sent to Paris. George W. Smalley, the representative of the London Times, is responsible for the statement that England and France had entered into a secret compact to recognize the South the following January, and that now the decision was reversed. From that hour the North had no occasion to criticise the attitude of England. Abraham Lincoln asked Henry Ward Beecher to lift the flag at Fort Sumter, saying that but for Beecher's speeches in England there might have been no flag to raise. Let us be just. One consideration remains to be stated. We must remember that but for Gettysburg there would have been no speeches by Beecher in England. It was the Army of the Potomac that spoke through Beecher's voice, and it was the thunder of victory after Pickett's charge that compelled England and France to stop, and retrace their steps. For in the hour of struggle and of victory, at high-water mark, it was decreed that France and England would never recognize the South, but would line themselves up with liberty and the Union.

Wonderful as was the influence of Gettysburg upon the cause of liberty and the Union, its influence upon eloquence and literature has not been less striking. It is a singular fact that the world's examples of supreme eloquence are all related to battles. Our country holds only four examples of supreme eloquence — Patrick Henry at Williamsburg, Wendell Phillips at Faneuil Hall, Henry Ward Beecher in England, and Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. Marathon gave us Pericles' oration, the sedition of Catiline gave us the oration of Cicero, the struggle in India gave us Burke's indictment of Warren Hastings, and the collision between Union and Secession gave us Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. In ranking the great men of history, Bismarck once said there are five supreme statesmen in all times. Strangely enough, it took all the other nations of the world 5,000 years to produce three of these leaders, while the young Republic, in 100 years, produced the other two — Washington and Lincoln. Great as has been the influence

of the battle of Gettysburg it may be doubted whether in the long run the influence of Abraham Lincoln's speech will not prove an equally effective force upon democracy and liberty, and the destiny of the human race. The libraries hold no story so sublime and pathetic as the story of Lincoln. Be the reasons what they may, when the Ruler of Nations wishes to secure a forward movement of society, he has passed by the King's palace in favor of the poor man's house. When God wished a father for the bondsman, He went to the log cabin in Kentucky. Calling to his side heaven's favorite angel — the angel of suffering — He laid the poor man's child in the arms of the angel — and whispering "Oh, sorrow, thou best loved child of heaven and earth, take thou this child and rear him for me, and make him great. Plant his path thick with thorns, cut his little feet with sharp rocks, load his young back with heavy burdens, pull out of his arms everything that he loves, break the heart a thousand times, like a box of alabaster ointment, and when he is strong by burden-bearing, sympathetic through suffering to the sigh of any black child — when every footprint up the Hills of Difficulty has been made crimson with his blood, bring him back to the throne, and with him shall be emancipated 3,000,000 slaves!" That is how God made Abraham Lincoln to be the greatest man in the history of the Republic.

Our students to-day, in American Colleges, translate the orations of Demosthenes against King Philip and of Cicero against Catiline. Five thousand years from now, in Chinese universities, these students of the future may translate some oration out of English literature, but the oration will not be by Burke or Fox — by Gladstone or John Bright. That which the Chinese student will translate into his mother tongue will be the oration of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. Wonderful in its simplicity, purity and sunniness of style, it is wonderful also because of the number of mother ideas of liberty that it contains. Edward Everett's oration, three hours long, was a bushel of diamonds carefully polished.

Abraham Lincoln's ten-minute speech was a handful of seed corn that has sown the world with the harvest of liberty. Gettysburg, therefore, broke the power of Secession, and freed the slaves on the one hand. But the greatest thing about the battle of Gettysburg is the fact that it made possible the speech of Abraham Lincoln, that has changed the history of liberty for all time to come.

Let us now make a large place for the indirect influence of Gettysburg upon the free institutions of other lands. Certainly the time has come when all the nations of the world are going to school to the young republic. One hundred years ago, Sydney Smith scoffed at us, asking derisively, "Who reads an American book?" Now has come a time-when England has a commission of educators studying our free high school system. Think of John Milton's country going to school in educational democracy to this young republic! Rome is 2,500 years old, but the Eternal City has sent its commission to study the liberty of this new land. Now you have Rome — Eternal Rome — sitting at the feet of the republic to learn. But yesterday ours was the only republic, arising like a new star upon the western horizon. Then France turned her gaze toward the new planet, and became herself a democracy. Now Switzerland is a republic. Then Portugal threw off her swaddling clothes, and came out of the tomb. To all intents and purposes Holland and Denmark are self-governing. Looking toward the Southern Cross, lo — all the governments of South America are republics. And last February, postponing their action until the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, four hundred millions of people in China cabled the capitals of civilized nations, saying that one-fourth of the human race had given up autocracy, and gone over to self-government, under the influence of the republic. The great watchwords for which Abraham Lincoln stood are Liberty, Equality, Opportunity, Intelligence, and Integrity. Liberty — that means political democracy, and every youth a patriot toward his country. Equality — that means no special privileges to elect persons or



VETERANS WAITING TO BE ASSIGNED QUARTERS ON ARRIVAL

classes, but to every youth the right to climb as high as his industry and ability will permit. Opportunity — all the barriers in the highways that lead to the schoolhouse, to land, office and honor must be opened to the washerwoman's child not less than to the banker's son. Integrity — our institutions are founded upon them, obedience to law and the path of law is the path to liberty.

Be the reasons what they may, there is that in the industrial, intellectual and political progress and good fortune of our people that has captured the imagination of foreign lands. Your foreign despatches assert that the Emperor William of Germany, in his address made but yesterday to his people, affirmed his belief that within three generations every country in Europe would have given up autocracy, government by one; autocracy, the government by the few; to go over to democracy, the government by the many; and to elect their own rulers and presidents under the influence of this republic.

But the success of this republic and the Union was assured at Gettysburg. The defeat of the Union at high-water mark would have been the greatest disaster that ever overtook the children of men, and the victory at Gettysburg, safeguarding the Union, made America the educator of all foreign lands, by making it certain that a government conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal, can permanently endure.

Comrades and veterans of the Army of Virginia and the Army of the Potomac:

For all thoughtful men the great days in the history of our country are that first Independence Day, when the bell rang in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and that other July day, fifty years ago, when the Infinite God entered the earthly scene and chose both for the North and for the South, and commanded the waves of invasion to stay at high-water mark. But scarcely less significant this day and this hour! For it is to the minute just fifty years ago by the stroke of the clock since Pickett's charge came to an end.

Out of sixteen thousand men, three hundred leaped over the stone wall and fell upon the bayonets and the pistols of the Union soldiers, waiting to welcome them to their graves. Busied with many things, unfortunately, the ninety-five millions of our people do not to-day understand the full significance of this Reunion. Never before in the world's history have two armies that stood over against each other like two castles with cannon shotted to the muzzles, met in friendship, good will, and with a common enthusiasm for the same flag — when only fifty summers and winters have intervened.

Now has come a time when we are not two sections, but one nation. Should Northern soldiers die in this hour, until there was not one man left who struggled here, you Union men could close your eyes in happiness and peace, knowing for a certainty that every interest dear to this country and our flag is safe in the hands of the Army of Virginia, and the sons and the daughters of the Old Confederate soldiers. They, too, hate slavery with a bitter hatred. They, too, love the Union and the flag with an immeasurable love. If every Northern boy plays false in generations to come, Southern boys will stand true, for they have found out how slavery devastates and saps the industrial life of a people, and how liberty and union feed the vital forces of manhood. Gone, all the barriers that once separated! The last fire of hatred has died out into cold ashes. Blood has been red again, going to the roots that feed the blossoms of the tree of liberty. Now the whole nation is proud — proud of the men in gray and the men of blue alike! Though you old veterans live a thousand years, you shall never witness another day like this, nor another scene so significant and so glorious. To-day the whole nation is turned into a vast whispering gallery, and there is but one voice that speaks — the voice of liberty.

Ninety-five millions of folk are we, but the nation has but one heart — and that heart is very proud. This pilgrim host is vast and immeasurable, but it has only one thought — that the land is one, and that the flag waves at the head of the Southern and of the

Northern columns alike. It was said of that old hero, that going down into the river of death, he came up on the other side, and that all the hosts came out with trumpets and banners to meet him and not until you, scarred veterans, receive your final welcome and make your great entrance into the City Beautiful, will you know a day like this. In this hour, the pathos of your years is upon the land. Gone, your youth and your beauty! After four years in the army, multitudes of you came forth, shot through and through, invalided, broken forever. And for fifty years your life has been one long Gethsemane, one black Via Dolorosa, when every day the Angel of Success offered a cup overflowing with bitterness. Now your long martyrdom is nearly over. Some of you say that you are old and broken. How can a soldier be old who has brought liberty — eternally young, eternally beautiful, into being? How can a veteran be poor who has achieved eternal riches of freedom for all the people of the earth? How can an old soldier be obscure when he is lifted up and made glorious in the presence of the assembled millions of his native land? Already, for a multitude, the signals are hanged out from the battlements of heaven. Here you shall “fold your tents and silently steal away.” After all the thunder of Life’s battle you shall encamp in the Promised Land, and hang out your signals of victory. But, going in, you shall not be unknown or unwaited for. Will not your companions in arms stand expectant? Will not the patriots, the heroes and the martyrs, who struggled at Marathon, who bled at Marston Moor, who fell at Valley Forge, or struggled unto death at Gettysburg, stand waiting to receive you? You have earned a right to come in, to be greeted by the great soldiers, Grant and Lee; by the orators who pleaded for liberty, by the statesmen who struggled for law; by the heroes who died that the Union might live, and by the Great Emancipator, the Martyred President! And when the last roll call is heard, and the last page of this chapter of liberty is written, it shall be said, “I saw an old soldier come up out of the Valley and Shadow, and all the heroes came forth to

meet and greet him, and with trumpets and banners they brought him home!"

This masterly address was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause. At its close General King said that such a discourse called for something more than a mere perfunctory vote of thanks and suggested that its appreciation be manifested by a rising vote. The vast audience arose and made the great tent ring with their resounding cheers.

All then joined in singing "My Country, 'tis of Thee."

General King: The blending of the Blue and the Gray is the distinctive and most beautiful feature of this great occasion. Many years ago at a Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Burlington, Vt., a distinguished orator, Luther B. Marsh, epitomized this commingling in an exquisite illustration which I quote:

"From the Helvetian Alps there comes a stream, which, in its progress of a few hundred miles, leaps down four thousand feet—during its turbulent descent beating its waters into foam—enters and maintains its current through the length of the Geneva Lake, and thence emerges a river of pure and heavenly blue. From an opposite direction, down through the valley of the Chamouni, come the gray waters of another stream. After overcoming many obstructions, through valley and wood, through rock and gorge, over cascade and cataract, to maintain an independent career, these rivers approach each other near the City of Geneva; and, as they come in sight, lo! the Rhone and the Arve—the Blue and the Gray—rush to each other's arms; and ere they completely blend, you may notice now a tinge of gray and now a gleam of blue, yet soon their confluent floods, 'like kindred drops are mingled into one'; and thenceforth these mountain torrents, with united force, with single will, with undistinguishable characteristics, and a common destiny, pursue their harmonious course, till they become one with the azure sea, while the everlasting dome gives back its corresponding blue."

Here to-day is exemplified the perfection of that blending in the presence of our Southern Brethren, in Confederate gray, one of whom, my beloved friend of many years, Major John H. Leathers, of Louisville, Ky., former Sergeant-Major of the Second Virginia Infantry, "Stonewall" Brigade, and who was wounded in this battle of Gettysburg, will now address you.

ADDRESS BY MAJOR JOHN H. LEATHERS,
FORMER SERGEANT-MAJOR, SECOND VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
"STONEWALL" BRIGADE, C. S. A.

I FEEL greatly honored at being invited to take part in the exercises of this notable occasion and on this notable day in American history.

Fifty years ago I was here as a mere boy, as you were who participated in this battle, trying to fill my little place in one of the bloodiest conflicts of modern times. I am spared, as you are, to be here again to-day after the lapse of fifty years. All of us now are nearing the end of Life's pilgrimage, with a heart full of gratitude to the Giver of all good for health and length of days and the manifold blessings that have crowned the lives of both the Blue and the Gray who have survived to this time and are here to-day, not as enemies as fifty years ago, but to clasp hands as comrades and friends.

Orators and statesmen and historians have eloquently told to the world the glory and renown both armies achieved on the bloody field of Gettysburg, and I shall not attempt to add anything to what has been said and written.

Someone has said that seventy years should be called the ideal age of man; that at that age he realizes that he has about accomplished his life's work and the romance and the fallacies of youth have all vanished and he can review the past philosophically and await the future with confidence and composure.

All the bitterness of the war has gone with the flight of years. We stand here to-day glorying in one common flag — the flag of a reunited country. We are, as a nation, to-day stronger and greater than ever before — stronger and greater because fifty years ago great issues were settled that had to be met. We can all of us now, with one heart and with one voice, appropriate to ourselves the immortal words uttered here on this spot fifty years ago, that

"this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people," and that we, the survivors, both the Blue and the Gray, and our children and children's children will see to it that our country shall grow greater and stronger as time goes on.

We cannot forget the memories of the past—nobody asks us to do that, or the cause for which we fought and bled and so many of our comrades died. These memories are part of our lives, but it does not take away from us the love of our common country or the glory and the valor of American manhood, no matter on which side it was displayed. We men of the South did the very best we knew how, and after the lapse of half a century we have no repinings or regrets at what the call of duty, as we believed it to be, bade us dare and do.

Half a century changes the point of view. In 1861 we could not look forward, but in 1913 we can look backward. Nobody need now discuss the past. The men of the Confederacy have their faces turned toward the future. One man in every three who shouldered his gun and went forth to battle for the independence of the South died within four years. It was a dreadful tribute that was demanded from our people in the great war, and we paid it without a murmur, because we felt that we were battling for a great principle. We believed we were right. That was cause enough to call for the best that freemen could give. We gave all we had.

There need be no uneasiness as to the future. The sons of the North and the sons of the South hereafter will stand together protecting whenever and wherever necessary the flag of our country and our glorious institutions.

General Horatio C. King: The next topic reminds me of a story of General George H. Sharpe when provost marshal in the Army of the Potomac. It was in the spring of 1865 when the two armies confronted each other across the Rapidan. As the campaign was near at hand, it was his duty to discover what reinforcements had reached Lee's army. So he selected a bright looking Rhode



LINE UP FOR GRUB

Island private and after coaching him sent him to the picket line. This was the colloquy which ensued:

“ Hello Johnnie, good morning; what regiment do you belong to?”

“ I belong to the 24th South Carolina; what regiment is yours?”

“ I belong to the 137th Rhode Island,” was the Yank’s reply.

“ You are a —— liar,” yelled the Johnnie, “ There aint a hundred and thirty-seven men in the State!”

Many of our brilliant officers, at the close of the war, liked the South so well that they migrated South, among them the Captain of the First New York Independent Battery, which did such magnificent work at the Angle in repelling Pickett’s immortal charge. No citizen of Kentucky is more respected, and he is beloved by every member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of which he is the honored President, Colonel Andrew Cowan, of Louisville.

**ADDRESS OF COLONEL ANDREW COWAN,
FORMER CAPTAIN OF THE FIRST NEW YORK BATTERY AT
GETTYSBURG, AND COMMANDER OF THE ARTILLERY
BRIGADE OF THE SIXTH CORPS**

THE laying of a cornerstone of a peace monument by President Wilson on July 4th had been a part of the plans of the Pennsylvania Commission for the celebration. The arrangements made for the final meeting on July 4th were necessarily canceled, and none of the many speakers of the three big meetings had mentioned the proposed peace monument.

Colonel Cowan, before beginning to make his address on the Army of the Potomac, spoke as follows:

ABOUT THE PEACE MONUMENT.

Comrades: It is hard to control my emotions when I recall the battlefield fifty years ago, almost at this moment. Pickett's brave men were in full retreat and we were holding the ground in the Angle and beyond to the Emmitsburg road, thickly strewn with their dead and wounded and our own; we have listened to Major John H. Leathers, of the "Stonewall" Brigade (who fought and bled on this battlefield), while eloquently speaking to us of his proud memories of the war; his undying love for the Southern flag which led him in the battle; his warm expressions of love for our united country, and devoted loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. He has been my friend at our home city, Louisville, for many years. What he said here endears him to us all and we proudly call him Comrade. Each day, since I came here last week, my spirit has risen until I feel that should I remain here another week it might soar away to the Eternal Camping Ground.

Over there on the Cemetery Ridge an equestrian statue of General George G. Meade, the great commander of the Army of the Potomac,

stands facing Seminary Ridge. Does he look for Hill's 10,000 brave men and Pickett's 5,000 gallant Virginians to return? Or does he look for the peerless leader of the Southern Army, General Robert E. Lee? A splendid granite pedestal erected by Virginia is now ready for the bronze statue of Lee, mounted on his famous war horse, Traveler. Then the forms of the two great military commanders will stand fronting each other, while time endures. Behind us, a little way, at the clump of trees, is a monument which marks the "high-tide" of war on this field. This grand celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle marks a high-tide of peace between the North and the South, which shall never recede while Americans love liberty and the Union.

The cornerstone of a monument to cost a million dollars will be laid to-morrow, July 4th, on Put-in-Bay, in commemoration of the centennial of Perry's victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813. Such monuments possess an educational value too great to be measured by their cost. Teach the youth of America to believe that patriotism is dearer than life, and there need be no fears for the future safety of our country.

Comrades, should not a Peace Monument be erected on this battlefield of Gettysburg, in commemoration of this wonderful reunion of more than 50,000 soldiers in blue and gray who fought bravely and on so many other battlefields of the Civil War, for the principles in which both sincerely believed? The survivors of that terrible war, through which it was forever established that this nation, under God, should not perish, returned to the paths of peace, and wherever they went they strove to heal the nation's wounds and make the waste places fruitful again. They and their sons and daughters have made the richest and freest land on earth; and through them, without regard to sectional lines, the spirit of peace and good will between us has been growing sweeter and stronger. Shall we not highly resolve to do all in our power to influence Congress and the States to erect a Peace Monument which shall be grander than

any now here, or which may be erected hereafter on this great battlefield.

Comrades: When I was under twenty-two, and most of you were younger, fifty years ago, these peaceful fields where our tents are pitched were swept by shot and shell. More than two years had passed since the first hostile shot was fired across the sparkling waters of Charleston Bay. The war had begun. Someone had said that his white cambric handkerchief would wipe up every drop of blood that would be shed. Fort Sumter surrendered after a gallant defense by Major Anderson and his United States regulars. Our flag had fallen.

I remember how the news came to a little college town in Northern New York. There was no shouting then, but a solemn stillness that could be felt was upon us. Two impetuous boys caught the early morning stage and enlisted as soon as they reached their homes. A whole company followed when the call for three-year volunteers was made. Of the two boys, one fell mortally wounded at Glendale, on the Peninsula, and died a few days later in Libby Prison. He was a handsome lad, brave and sweet, and his name was Deming — Captain Deming. The other boy was on the same battlefield that night, almost within hail, commanding the First New York Battery. If there happens to be one here who served at Glendale on the Peninsula and on this great battlefield with the Sixty-first New York Regiment, and its noble company of Hamilton boys — Brodie was their Captain — I should like to clasp his hand after the meeting adjourns.

I am to speak of the Army of the Potomac, with which I served from early December, 1861, until the end of the war in 1865 (with the Sixth Corps after it was formed). How often that army has been the theme for writers and speakers of all sorts! Who will come afterwards to separate the wheat from the chaff, give credit only where honor was due and sift the truth from romance and exaggeration? I shall attempt to pass the career of the army in



DINNER IN THE CAMP

review before you, like a swiftly-moving panorama as one views it from the window of a Pullman car at rest. They are fresh pictures drawn mainly from memory. Those who served with me and observed as keenly would recognize the truth.

The formation of the Army of the Potomac, following the first Bull Run, began with the arrival of the first three year's regiments in the early fall of 1861. Its camps, across the Potomac from the Capitol, stretched far up and down the river. General George B. McClellan was the commander of the army. It was customary, indeed, to speak of the army as "McClellan's army," for he organized and trained it. "All quiet along the Potomac" became a daily message, and "Why don't the army move?" came the response from home. The army moved in the early spring of 1862, by river and bay to Fortress Monroe, where the little "Monitor" swung at anchor in the Roads; the huge "Virginia," hidden behind Sewall's Point beyond, and the wrecks of her victims, the wooden ships "Congress" and "Cumberland," lay sunken close to the shore above Newport News.

The campaign on the Peninsula had begun. "On to Richmond!" urged us forward. General Magruder, behind breastworks and forts at Yorktown, with about 20,000 men, halted our advance. Yorktown must be taken by siege. Big siege guns were brought up; engineers talked of parallels and approaches, and we burrowed and shoveled and built them, line after line, until all was ready at last for a grand assault. Magruder evacuated Yorktown that night, leaving us the empty bag.

The First Vermont Brigade of Smith's Division had charged across the Warwick River, days before, at Lee's Mills, driving the enemy from the front line of breastworks, and holding them until General Smith was ordered not to bring on a battle. The gallant Green Mountain Boys returned under a murderous fire. If they had been allowed to push forward, half a mile, the skeleton weakness of Magruder's army would have been exposed that day. We

knew it, when we crossed at the same place to follow Magruder. Caution, in warfare, has often proved to be a poor captain.

The battle of Williamsburg began with a costly front attack on Fort Magruder by Hooker; Hancock's reconnaissance in force the second day exposed the enemy's unprotected left flank. Early's attempt to cut off Hancock's Brigade and two New York Batteries, of Smith's Division, Sixth Corps, was easily repulsed. The road was again clear at daylight and we advanced up the Peninsula, until the church spires of Richmond could be seen from trees on Hooker's front.

The Chickahominy River, a harmless-looking stream, divided our army in the middle. Soon the rain began to fall in floods and the little river suddenly overflowed its banks a mile, covering all the bottom land and sweeping away the weak bridges. Then General Johnson attacked McClellan. The battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, was desperately fought, with the odds heavily against the divided Army of the Potomac, but we held our ground and the victory was ours. The Army of the Potomac had shown that it could fight.

But we lay down behind breastworks instead of pushing "on to Richmond" while there was time. We lay there in poisonous swamps, waiting for reinforcements, while thousands sickened and scores died from fever and other camp diseases, caused by unwholesome water and unsanitary conditions. Meanwhile, General Johnson, the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, who had been wounded, was succeeded by General Robert E. Lee, the peerless gentleman and accomplished soldier, destined to command the great Southern army to the end.

General Lee assumed the offensive late in June and attacked McClellan's right wing, on the left bank of the Chickahominy, first calling "Stonewall" Jackson back from the Shenandoah to pounce on Porter's right flank, while Hill's Corps assaulted in front. Our left wing across the Chickahominy remained inert, instead of boldly advancing "on to Richmond," only sending small reinforcements across a bridge, at the right of Smith's Division, to Porter's relief.



LUTHERAN SEMINARY, 1863

Cupola used by General Reynolds and General Buford, July 1, 1863, during the battle

Porter's Fifth Corps was beaten, after hard fighting, and withdrew at night to the South bank of the river.

The retreat to the James River, or a "change of base," as we called it, had commenced. We fought at Savage Station and White Oak Swamp, and at Glendale, or Charles City Crossroads, for Lee's army pressed after us. We fought every day and ran all night. Our last stand was made at Malvern Hill. There, with the Army of the Potomac on the defensive and the Army of Northern Virginia recklessly aggressive, was fought the fiercest battle on the Peninsula. I saw a thrilling part of it, for no place could be found there for the First New York Battery, which had arrived at sunrise from Charles City Crossroads, so we stood waiting for orders in front of the Malvern House.

The Southern army, bleeding at every vein, fought to the limit of courage and endurance, until brave men could do no more. We won a great victory that day and held the field in triumph; but the retreat was resumed, in black darkness and through floods of rain with loud thunder and fierce lightning.

The scene that greeted us at Harrison's Landing, when we reached there in the gloomy dawn, sick at heart and very weary, could hardly be described. The broad plain was an ocean of mud, churned deep by thousands of wagons which had preceded us. We plodded across to the soaked fields and waited for the usual daily appearance of the enemy, but they did not appear. Lee's army had gone beyond the limit of human endurance at Malvern Hill. Even "Stonewall" Jackson slept. The Army of the Potomac was nearly demoralized, but it had found itself. President Lincoln paid us a visit and was received with great enthusiasm when he reviewed the army. General McClellan's plan to transfer his army across the James and attack Richmond from the South was not approved.

Presently, General Pope, with his "headquarters in the saddle," flashed forth with an army from the defenses of Washington to capture Richmond and destroy Lee's army, which the Army of the Potomac had failed to accomplish. General Lee withdrew his army

from McClellan's front to invade Maryland and had soon driven Pope's army back to Manassas.

The Army of the Potomac marched down to Fortress Monroe and embarked for Acquia Creek and Alexandria to rescue Pope and protect Washington. Some of us thought that our movements were strangely slow, but the water transportation was much mixed and wholly inadequate. The Sixth Corps arrived at Centerville, via Alexandria, only in time to check a second Bull Run stampede, which had begun at sunset. Pope's campaign ended ingloriously.

General McClellan, who had been partially restored to favor marched his army through Washington to meet Lee's army in Maryland. The Sixth Corps marched down Pennsylvania Avenue late that night and we sang and cheered when passing General McClellan's headquarters. The old refrain rang out again:

"McClellan is the man.
Wherever he leads,
We'll show by our deeds
McClellan is the man."

Lee's advance corps was driven from the South Mountain passes and retired behind Antietam Creek to wait for the balance of the army, which had captured Harper's Ferry, with its garrison and stores, and was hurrying to rejoin Lee at Antietam. Every hour's speedy march of McClellan's army meant victory for us. But the Army of the Potomac was moved so cautiously that the great opportunity to win a decisive victory was lost.

The battle of Antietam was an indecisive battle, fought by only a part of the Army of the Potomac, fatally slow to begin at the left, though grandly fought at the center. The Army of Northern Virginia, greatly inferior in numbers, withdrew across the Potomac, after a two days' battle, claiming a victory. I believe that history will record that the battle of Antietam was one of the greatest ever fought by the Army of Northern Virginia.

The sunny and crisp days of September and October passed before the Army of the Potomac crossed over into Virginia to resume active

operations. Priceless weeks of settled weather with fine roads had been lost. General McClellan was removed in November and Burnside succeeded to the command. McClellan took leave of the army with a review of each corps in turn. The Sixth Corps was reviewed near Acquia Creek. McClellan was still the idol of the Army, and the enthusiasm which greeted him as he rode along the lines, in company with Burnside, was thrilling. General Burnside had a rough road to travel. Unaccountable delay in bringing up the pontoons prevented him from crossing the army to the south side of the Rappahannock.

Meantime, Lee's Army had occupied the heights across the river behind the town of Fredericksburg and far below it along the river. At last, in December, Burnside was able to put the army over, and promptly assailed Lee's already impregnable position. Assault after assault upon Marye's Heights and a sunken road below a strong stone wall, defended by Barksdale's Mississippians, was repulsed with great slaughter. The courage of our men, fighting in the open and dashing themselves again and again against that wall, was glorious, but it was madness. The attacks made by the left grand division below the town were feeble and ineffective.

The Army of the Potomac was badly beaten, but retreated across the Rappahannock unopposed. Burnside next planned a winter movement — to cross the Rappahannock several miles above Fredericksburg and fall suddenly upon Lee's left flank. It was well conceived and started auspiciously, but the fine weather on which we relied suddenly changed; the bottom fell out of the roads and the army stuck in the mud before any considerable force had reached Banks Ford. Burnside believed that his generals had betrayed him at Fredericksburg; but the "mud march" disaster was due to weather conditions, which quickly made the Virginia roads impassable. The winter passed in reorganization and recruiting the strength of the army. Burnside's request to be relieved had been granted, and General Joe Hooker succeeded to the command.

The Chancellorsville campaign opened early in May, as soon as the weather and roads would permit. For a brief time our hopes of victory soared skyward. Hooker's published order led us to think that the enemy must fight us on "our chosen ground or ignominiously flee." But we were sorely defeated, with heavy losses. The army recrossed the river, in floods of rain, and marched back through rivers of mud to the old camps opposite Fredericksburg.

Within a month the proud and victorious army of Northern Virginia abandoned Fredericksburg and moved into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Army of the Potomac followed. Meade succeeded Hooker, who had asked to be relieved of the command. Here, at Gettysburg, the two armies met and the great battle of Gettysburg was fought. Our army acted mainly on the defensive, but the Army of Northern Virginia fought a fiercely offensive battle from the start to finish. At the close of the third day they began retreating to Virginia, defeated but defiant still. Gettysburg was the first decisive victory won by the Army of the Potomac, which never again met with a decisive defeat, although we came perilously near it the evening of the second day's battle in the Wilderness. The Army of Northern Virginia was commanded from bottom to top by the best manhood of the South; and at the head was General Robert E. Lee, the South's greatest captain. "The road to Appomattox was to be a long and bloody one."

We had loved McClellan, we had liked Burnside, and we had admired Hooker. Almost on the eve of this great battle of Gettysburg we were given a new commander, an officer almost unknown beyond the Fifth Corps. General Meade won our respect, and was the Commander of the Army of the Potomac to the end. General Grant was made commander of all the armies, and wisely chose to make his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, "far from the madding crowd" at Washington. We received him coldly at first.

The campaign of 1864 was planned by Grant and began May 3rd. The armies of the East and the West were thenceforth to act together for a definite and common purpose. We were soon put across the



THE GENERAL WADSWORTH MONUMENT ON SEMINARY RIDGE

Where battle began, July 1, 1863

Rapidan and headed for Spotsylvania; but Lee attacked our flank in the heart of the Wilderness, a dense forest growing out of tangled thickets, a sinister and gloomy battlefield, and we were compelled to halt and fight. Two days of terrific fighting followed. The Army of Northern Virginia had never before fought with such desperation. Longstreet's Corps in the forenoon of the second day (Longstreet was a great soldier) was sweeping down the Brock Road with cyclone speed and fury, smashing in our left flank and breaking line after line, until he fell from his horse seriously wounded by the mistaken fire of his own men; just as "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded at Chancellorsville. His victorious legions were halted then, giving Hancock time to rally his disordered forces and form a new line which could not be carried. Our left and center were then safe.

General Sedgwick, who held the right with the first and third divisions of the Sixth Corps, was fiercely attacked about dusk by Early's Division of Ewell's Corps. General John B. Gordon's Brigade crept behind our flank in the thickets, captured two of our generals, Seymour and Shaler, and fairly rolled us up until General Sedgwick rallied his men and quieted the threatened panic. Sedgwick was able to check Early's attack, which had taken us by surprise, but he had to establish a new front during the night. So, on both the left and right, in the Wilderness, May 6th, we came perilously near to a decisive defeat.

The Sixth Corps began to leave its breastworks the following night, after a whole day's rest, disturbed only by slight skirmishes. We thought that the army was going back across the Rapidan, and we marched with drooping spirits, until we came to the road, and were turned to the left, away from the Rapidan. I have never heard such cheering by our men. The roar was taken up and carried back along the marching column, and from the forest and thickets on our right flank came the shrill yells of the Confederates, who didn't know why we were happy.

General Grant had won our confidence, and from that hour he never lost it during the war, nor afterward. We were marching that

night on the road to Spotsylvania, where our beloved Corps commander General John Sedgwick, was killed May 9th, only two days later. I saw his body passing in an ambulance behind the First New York Battery, which was in position close to the place where he was killed by a sharpshooter. That was a sad day for the Sixth Corps. There were several assaults on the enemy's breastworks the following day, but none gained more than a temporary advantage. Rain began to fall about six P. M. on the 11th and it was a wild night. Hancock's great corps charged, in the wet, foggy dawn of the 12th, capturing the enemy's breastworks, with most of General Edward Johnson's Division and about eighteen guns. Two guns of the First New York Battery serving that day with Hancock, as it had served at Gettysburg, July 3rd, were then placed at the Landrum House, General Hancock's headquarters, and the two were concealed in a ravine behind the hill.

Lee struck back at Hancock, about 9 A. M., and regained a bold salient in the line, with strong breastworks, which we had not time to overturn. Our infantry fell back before the furious rush, but rallied within a hundred yards, and held fast there on the open field below the breastworks. Their rapid fire poured over the Confederate trenches constantly until after dark. Supplies of ammunition were repeatedly carried to the infantry on stretchers. A battery, which had many of its horses killed at the first deadly volleys from the enemy, hastily withdrew. Then the two guns of the First New York Battery galloped from the ravine behind the Landrum House and took position on a ridge a hundred yards behind the infantry. These two guns fired over the heads of our infantry all day, and into the night while the rain never ceased. A battery of brass Coehorn mortars was placed later in the day a hundred yards behind the two guns and fired over them to drop shells in the salient. The Confederates slipped away about midnight. Next morning, in the raw dawn, I stood on top of the salient and looked down into its trenches. I was wet and very weary myself, but those men in ragged gray clothes



LITTLE ROUND TOP

Defended by Vincent's and Weed's Brigades, July 2, 1863

had stood in that trench, amid dead and dying comrades, for half a day, half way up to their knees in water that became dark with blood.

I saw an oak tree, nearly two feet in diameter, prostrate on the ground, a few yards behind the breastworks. It had been cut down by bullets alone which had streamed over the salient for hours, from the rifles of our infantry. The army again advanced, "sideways" from Spotsylvania to Cold Harbor, with engagements every day. Cold Harbor had been a part of McClellan's battlefield in June, 1862.

Now the Army of the Potomac was to fight another and deadlier battle on the same ground. From the breastworks of the First New York Battery, a stone could be thrown into the mouths of the enemy's guns, so close were the two lines at that place. Heavy assaults were made at several points; one assault after another was made against the breastworks, where the enemy caught our lines with a murderous fire on both flanks and front, far short of its goal, and we were repulsed with great slaughter. The losses sustained at Cold Harbor were terrible. A retrograde movement of the army from Cold Harbor and over to the south side of the James River, to the vicinity of Petersburg, accomplished another "change of base." Part of Lee's army had already occupied Petersburg before our advance could take the town. We got an outer line of redoubts, which were found deserted. The siege of Petersburg began.

General Lee soon detached Early's Division with orders to clear the Shenandoah Valley again; give Washington a bad scare at least and compel Grant to detach a large force from his front to oppose Early, who swept everything before him until General Lew Wallace, with a force of odds and ends, and two brigades of Rickett's Division of the Sixth Corps from Grant, checked and held him fast for two days at Monocacy in Maryland. Early then marched on, unopposed, to the outskirts of Washington, which, apparently, was at his mercy. But the Second Division of the Sixth Corps and the First New York Battery arrived in Washington from City Point in the nick of time to blast Early's hopes. After a short engagement in front of Fort

Stevens that evening, Early retreated, followed closely to the Shenandoah by the Sixth Corps, with several batteries from its artillery brigade.

It became necessary for Grant to form the Army of the Shenandoah, from the Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and two divisions of cavalry to protect Washington and destroy Early. General Sheridan was sent from City Point to command the new army. The battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek followed and practically finished Early's career. The Sixth Corps, without its batteries, which were detained at Washington until navigation opened down the Potomac, returned to City Point. A winter of intense cold passed slowly.

The final campaign of the Army of the Potomac began late in March, and after a severe battle at Five Forks, a successful assault was made April 2nd along the entire Petersburg line of fortifications. Petersburg was taken. Richmond was evacuated and occupied by our forces under Weitzel. The Army of Northern Virginia was retreating to the South, followed closely by the Army of the Potomac. The sanguinary battle of Sailor's Creek was fought April 6th. Ewell's Corps surrendered on the battlefield to the Sixth Corps, commanded by General H. G. Wright, since Sedgwick's death.

Three days later General Lee surrendered his army to Grant, when there was no longer any hope of escape and further shedding of blood was useless. Rations were promptly issued to the starving Confederates. Our esteemed comrade, General Horatio C. King, had a part of that relief work, which was generously performed. The "Yankees" emptied their haversacks for the "Johnny Rebs." A feeling of sympathy and of admiration for the brave and dauntless men in gray who had fought us for four years and beaten us so often, was manifested in a hundred ways. Grant's terms allowed the men to keep their horses and the officers their horses and side arms. Each Confederate command was marched to a designated place, stacked their arms and banners and received their parole. The war for them and for us was over.

One incident of the surrender I may be allowed to describe: General Joshua L. Chamberlain, commanding the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, was directed to receive the surrender of the guns and flags. His troops were standing at the roadside when General Gordon's command approached, marching to stack their arms and banners. General Gordon, a prince of soldierly courage, rode at its head. Chamberlain, from the old Pine Tree State, where brave men are born and bred, with admiration for Gordon and his ragged men in gray, gave the orders, "Attention! Carry Arms! Present Arms!" The gray column halted. Gordon swept his horse in front of Chamberlain and called to his command, "Front into line! Attention! Present Arms!" The Southern flags returned the salute to Old Glory. You may long search the records of chivalrous deeds in warfare to find a match for Chamberlain's and Gordon's at Appomattox.

Old comrades and friends of the blue and the gray: Fifty years after the great battle of Gettysburg, there is peace and good will between us. We are united in love for our country, "the land of the free and the home of the brave;" we are devoted to our country's flag, which sons of the South and of the North followed unitedly and bravely in the War with Spain. We are afloat on the stream of time, which runs to the land of peace and rest.

ROW, BROTHERS, ROW!

"Faintly as tolls the evening chime,
Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time;
Row, brothers, row!
"Row, brothers, row; the stream runs fast;
The rapids are near and the daylight's past.
Row, comrades, row!"

General Horatio C. King: The Eighth Virginia Regiment, Confederate, had the unique distinction of having three brothers as its field officers. One of them is with us on this platform and is within a few months of the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. We have been warm friends for a decade and it is with affectionate interest and

enjoyment that I now present to you the surviving brother, a soldier on this field, Colonel Edmund Berkeley, who will recite an original poem.

Colonel Berkeley, clad in Confederate gray, and as erect as he was fifty years ago, advanced to the front and with clear ringing voice, that reached beyond the great audience, recited this poem:

O Lord of love, bless thou to-day
This meeting of the blue and gray;
Look down from heaven upon these ones,
Their country's tried and faithful sons;
As brothers side by side they stand,
Owning one country and one land.
Here, half a century ago,
Our brother's blood with ours did flow;
No scanty stream, no stunted tide,
These fields it stained from side to side;
And now to us is proved most plain
No single drop was shed in vain,
But did its destined purpose fill
In carrying out our Master's will,
Who did decree that war should cease
And this his chosen land have peace;
And to achieve this glorious end
We should four years in conflict spend,
Which done, the world would plainly see
Both sides had won a victory;
And then this reunited land
In the first place should ever stand
Of all the Nations far and near,
On east or western hemisphere.
Brothers, to-day in love we've met,
Let us all bitterness forget,
And with true love and friendship clasp
Each worthy hand in fervent grasp,
And in remembrance of this day
Let one and all devoutly pray,
That when our earthly course is run
And we our final victory won,
Together we'll pass to that blessed shore
That ne'er had heard the cannon's roar,
And where our angel comrades stand
To welcome us to heaven's bright strand.

General Horatio C. King: The lateness of the hour limits me to the mere presentation of another gallant Union soldier, Captain Albert M. Mills, of Little Falls, N. Y., formerly of the Eighth New York Cavalry, of Buford's Division.

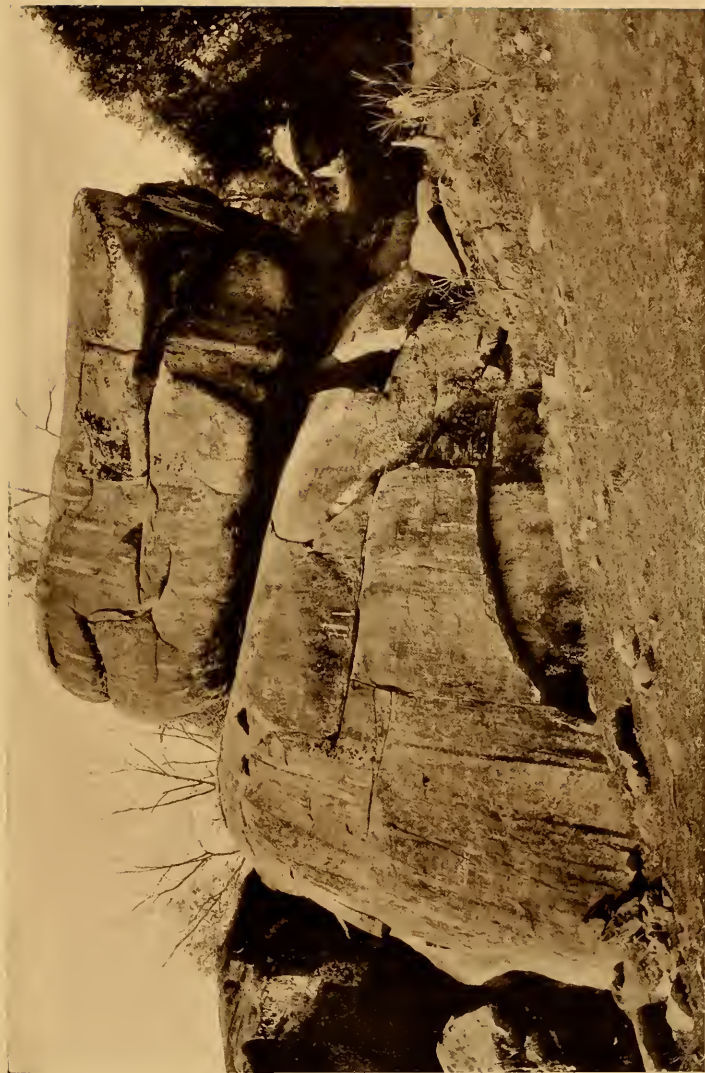
ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN ALBERT M. MILLS, EIGHTH NEW YORK CAVALRY, BUFORD'S DIVISION

COMRADES AND FELLOW SOLDIERS:

IT is not worth while to add anything to what has been said. Indeed words are superfluous now. The solemn utterance made by you here fifty years ago is still heard in every corner of the world.

We are exceedingly fortunate all of us, both the Blue and the Gray, to be permitted to be here at this time, tenting on the old camp ground. This is not the first time we have come to this place, but it is our first visit to Gettysburg. We came here fifty years ago. We did not heed the place to which we came or heed the name it bore. Now the whole civilized world knows that fifty thousand veteran soldiers are making their devout pilgrimage to the immortal spot, Gettysburg.

Fifty years ago we came here under different conditions than those which now prevail. Then we were stern soldiers in arms seeking only a conflict with the enemy. Now we are only peaceful pilgrims to one of the most sacred shrines in our sanctified land. And vastly a more essential difference attends our footsteps here at this time. Now we are not expecting a foe, we can discover no enemy. Comrades on both sides: The joy of this day does not imply a forgetfulness of the fearful battles of carnage and blood through which we passed. The sectional conflict in which we were engaged was at the time bitter, fierce and fearful. There was on both sides much of prejudice, intolerance and animosity, but there was also on both sides the Army of the Potomac victorious. It seems as though almost the only thing that remained to be done, to establish the Confederacy as one of the nations of the earth and sever the Union of the States, was the recognition of the Confederate Government by Great Britain. The English Government was doubtless anxious, for reasons of commerce and on other grounds, to recognize the Confederate States. The



DEVIL'S DEN

Left of 3rd Corps Line. July 2, 1863

sympathies of the British Government were against us in the war at that time. It was before Mr. Beecher performed the glorious service of turning the popular mind of the English people toward the Union side in the war. There were some exceptions in the House of Lords, but the ministers of England, including Mr. Gladstone, were in sympathy with the effort to dissolve our Union. We had two friends in England — John Bright in the Commons and Queen Victoria on the throne. Mr. Bright's friendship was prompted by his great love for the human race and his ardent desire that all men should be free. The Queen was moved by the tender sentiments of her mother love. She remembered the loyal reception and kind treatment that were given by the United States to her son, the Prince of Wales, in 1860. Victoria took pains to see that in the diplomatic correspondence between England and our Government there should be no offensive utterances which should provoke an open breach. A gentleman who was, after the war, a minister to the Court of St. James told me that he saw in the archives of the British government a draft of a despatch to our government which had been prepared by the English ministers concerning the Trent affair, which was so offensive in its tone as to have necessarily provoked war. The Queen with her own hand had erased the irritating expressions and left the matter susceptible of peaceful settlement.

I remember vividly, too, how the anxieties increased and passed almost to consternation during the first day's fight when the Confederate troops gradually pressed us back, gaining every successive foothold, and drove the Union Army almost in disorder through the town of Gettysburg. At night fall, when the fighting had ceased and the Confederates held the ground of the day, there were many anxious hearts on our side in great fear lest the battle would be lost. The second day was the decisive one. It was the most critical day of the three. When at the dark of that day the Confederate forces were repulsed, new courage arose on our side, for we felt sure that the decisive event of the war would be with our flag. On the third

day there was bloody fighting, but it accomplished nothing. It was simply a waste of human life.

There were two years of campaigning and fighting after that, but the great battle of Gettysburg, followed by the capture of Vicksburg, turned the tide of the war, which flowed from that time on to the ultimate negotiations of peace and the re-establishment of the Union. That happened two years later, in 1865. As we contemplate all this history and congratulate ourselves upon the fact that of it all we were a part, it is no wonder that we meet to live over again those days and commemorate the deeds of that time. It seems to me, however, comrades and fellow-soldiers, that the greatest credit of it all comes at the end when the fighting in the field was over. At that time there came the greatest glory to the Army of the Potomac and the same glory came to the Army of Northern Virginia. When all the suffering had been endured, when all the martial glory had been won, these two armies which had been for four years learning the science of war, constituted two of the greatest instruments of destruction the human race ever knew. They could have turned on the Republic of America and no power on earth could have prevented them from usurping the government and all that it meant. The Army of the Potomac was equipped with the most approved style of arms. It was organized and accustomed to obey implicitly the orders of its commanders. Might there not be a repetition of so many instances in history when the commander of the army should proclaim himself dictator and the soldier follows him to the establishment of a despotism. No such thing occurred. No thought of it ever arose. No leader dared to proclaim himself for any such purpose, and if he had the loyal guns of the soldiers would have been immediately turned against him. On the contrary, we behold the inspiring spectacle, silently as the mist fades before the rising sun, that vast army of almost two hundred thousand armed men melted away and is lost in the community of peaceful law abiding citizens. The same is true of the Army of Northern Virginia. Had that army been composed



CULP'S HILL, 1863

Defended by Greene's New York Brigade, July 2 and 3, 1863, assisted by detachments from the 1st and 11th Corps

of Mexicans, or of some Latin races, the chances are that it would have broken up into a band of guerillas, to make war in scattered sections upon organized society, but they were not Mexicans, they were chevaliers and covenanters, and when at Appomattox Grant said, "Let us have peace," these grim trained veterans of war, oppressed somewhat by the disappointment they must have felt, went quietly to their homes and resumed the ways of peace, and the Republic of America lived. Thus the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia in the space of a single day passed from the destroying avocation of war to the productive pursuit of peace. As soon as peace was proclaimed, peace in fact prevailed, and then there was exhibited what seems to me to be the most sublime spectacle of all that period. It was demonstrated and proclaimed to the world everywhere that we of the North and you of the South were in fact one homogeneous people; the true custodians of the most orderly, self-restrained, law-abiding liberty, with which mankind was ever blessed.

My friends, I have been asked to say a word about the State of New York in this great battle, but it is not necessary to say it, because its part is amply revealed on the pages of history, and you yourselves were a part of it. You know that the State of New York contributed to this battle about one-third of all the forces engaged on the Union side. No word, I say, can ever be construed as disparaging any other State, or any other portion of our army. We recognize that the State of New York sustained a little more than one-third of the whole loss, and there is to that an added glory which attaches to the record of our State and its part in this battle. I refer to the deeds of General Daniel E. Sickles, and General Henry W. Slocum. It is not too much to say that those two valiant sons of New York on the critical second day of this battle saved both flanks of the Union Army. General Sickles, with great military skill and remarkable foresight, placed the forces on the left and directed their movements so as to foil the plan of General Lee to turn our left flank, the plan by which

he expected to win the battle. And General Slocum by his skill in disposing forces and his persistent courage and ability held and saved the position of Culp's Hill, which was at one time almost lost. If lost it would have meant the complete rout of our forces. It was my good fortune to have known General Slocum well, and to know him was a benediction. He was one of the most amiable and agreeable gentlemen I have ever met. In war he was a whirlwind, but in peace he was as gentle as a woman. More could be said about the State of New York in this struggle, but it is not necessary at this time. These few suggestions which I have made at this time are enough to recall some portion of the history of our State in this conflict, and to revive your recollections upon that subject.

It is not my intention to make a speech on this occasion. I am not going to say more about the battle of Gettysburg, but I want to draw your attention to one thing, that is, that in the face of this glory which was won here, in view of the fact that from this decisive battle there flowed those remarkable blessings which have been so ably portrayed by Dr. Hillis, there comes home to us, or ought to come to each one of us, the fact that our duties as a loyal army, and secondly as individual citizens of this great Republic, are yet to be performed. In these declining years of our lives, some may say that we have done enough. Some say that the Republic owes to the soldiers a lasting debt, but this my friends is a false view. No matter what any citizen has done, the Republic and the Government owe him nothing. Some generations of our people are called upon to render more patriotic services than others, but whatever service the occasion demands it is our duty to render it, and until we lie down for the last time and pass over to the great majority, our patriotic duty is not and will not be done. To preserve these great blessings we and those who come after us are called upon to render services to the government and the institutions under which we live, which are in some ways more difficult than were the services rendered on the battlefield. There have arisen economic questions and social conditions in this land which call for the greatest wisdom, the most patriotic

zeal and fidelity to the organizations of the government and the foundations upon which its institutions rest. The time has come when it is necessary that the people should revive a keen sense of justice in public affairs, of that justice to all men and their legitimate interests, without which an intelligent, self-governing people cannot long exist.

It behooves the people of this land to stop for a moment and see whether they are not going pretty fast in public and semi-public affairs. The public atmosphere is filled with the very spirit of injustice. The time has come when a simple accusation exploited in public places is received as an argument for the adoption of some public policy. A mere epithet flung at a public character or group of citizens is accepted as a reason for pursuing some indicated course of action. The public sense and disposition steered and fostered through the channels of public information are inclined all too hastily to make judgment precede the trial and conform to the prejudices that have been aroused by the charge, instead of waiting until the facts are ascertained and a dispassionate decision can be made. I believe these tendencies of the public mind threaten harm to all. It is high time that this trend should be recognized and corrected. You have been here celebrating this remarkable event of the battle of Gettysburg, and as you go to your homes your patriotism will be undoubtedly refreshed, and I beg you to remember that changes have come in the conditions of the people. Our society has become more highly organized than it was fifty years ago. A rapid multiplication of people and the introduction of new races have brought in new theories, many of which are rank heresies to the Anglo-Saxon race. Conflicting aims and desires have been introduced, and we see that almost everywhere there is prevalent social strife and contention among men which were unknown to us in our earlier days and with which former generations of our people were wholly unacquainted. It devolves upon us to exercise the greatest wisdom and the most conservative restraint to the end that full justice shall be done all. Agitators and those who in public places

seek to accomplish selfish ends by the demagogue's art must be rebuked and suppressed by the stern and resolute enforcement of salutary laws. It is of the utmost importance also that we see to it that the laws shall not become distorted or poisoned with injustice. The demagogue is too apt to appear and arouse the resentment of the populace to serve his selfish end.

This is the danger which Lord Macauley meant when he prophesied that the American Republic would not last beyond a hundred years, but would fall ruined by the passions and injustice of its own people. The prophecy, happily, did not come true, within the time set by the learned statesman, and it is incumbent upon us to see to it that it never comes true. It seems to me that the plain principle by which this nation must live and this people with its government endure, is the one I have sought to inculcate, and that is justice — orderly, patient justice to all.

Let us endeavor then from now on to appreciate and observe the patriotic duty that still lies before us. Let us so act as citizens of this Republic that all our people and their interests shall be served alike; that in public affairs there shall be truth and righteousness; that in private life there shall be peace and comfort and happiness. Let us see to it that wise rulers are placed in public positions charged with economic duty, that some laws shall be passed and some others defeated, to the end that there may be the widest opportunity in this land of ours for all men to live and live well.

General Horatio C. King: By request of the New York Monuments Commission, I will now read an original poem appropriate to the occasion.

GETTYSBURG

By GENERAL HORATIO C. KING

Fair was the sight that peaceful July day
And sweet the air with scent of new-mown hay,
And Gettysburg's devoted plain serene
Resplendent shone with waves of emerald green.



THE GENERAL SLOCUM MONUMENT AT STEVEN'S KNOLL, CULP'S HILL
(Commander of right wing of Union army)

The western heights, where close embowered stood
The sacred shrine, near hidden in the wood,
Recked not of war, but echoed with the tread
Of God's meek messengers of peace, who led
The thoughts from earthly things to things above,
And taught the wayward heart that God is love;
While far across wide fields of golden grain
Another ridge uprose from out the plain;
And in its bosom, freed from earthly woes,
The dead of ages lie in calm repose.
Two bloody days across the stricken field,
Two angry hordes in ghastly combat reeled,
And welcome night its dusky mantle threw
In pitying love to hide the scene from view.

Again the bugle with its piercing call
Awoke the soldier from deep slumber's thrall;
With anxious waiting, nerved by conscious power,
All stood impatient through the morning hour,
Till from the throat of every shotted gun
The smoke of hell obscured the blazing sun;
Then silence deep, and every soldier knew
The charge was near, and tight his buckle drew
Lo! from their midst a stern command, and then
The quick advance of twenty thousand men;
A solid line of veterans clad in gray
With iron nerves and earnest for the fray.

In thought a new-born nation rose to sight,
With "stars and bars" unfurled in glorious light.
On, on they came, nor faltered in their tread,
Each man a hero — giants at their head.
We stood amazed at courage so sublime,
No braver record on the page of time.

With bristling bayonets glistening in the sun,
The stubborn ranks, inspired by victories won,
Pressed grimly on, unmindful of the storm
Of shot and shell that felled full many a form;
The maddened roar of angry cannon massed
Rocked the red field as if an earthquake passed.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Still on they came; the gaps they quickly close;
"Now steady men!" and from our ranks there rose
A mighty cry, and thick the leaden hail
Fell on the wavering lines. "See! how they quail!"
"Strike! strike! for freedom and your native land!"
And bayonets clashed in conflicts hand to hand.
Oh, fierce the struggle; but they break! they fly!
And God to freedom gives the victory.

The Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hubbell; the Band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the great meeting passed into history.

From the time that the Commission for the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg opened its office in May, 1912, until the end of June, 1913, 12,528 applications for transportation to Gettysburg were received by it from veterans in the State of New York. Several hundreds of these applicants finally declined to attend the celebration for various reasons.

There were 10,691 transportation orders issued to veterans of which 2,574 were returned unused, for reasons of declination, disability, and in some cases death.

For purposes of verification, index cards were used by the Commission and constant comparisons made of applications as they were received. Every transportation order was duly numbered, and on the stubs of the books containing the transportation certificates, the contents of the application were written. The railroads furnished rates from all points of the State to Gettysburg and return, and gave ample time for excursions to outside points. Many veterans took advantage of this privilege.

A summary of the statements shows that fourteen railroads exchanged for transportation orders, from 310 stations, 8,117 tickets. Of these, 51 whole tickets and 16 portions of tickets were forwarded to the office of this Commission "unused" by their holders, and the redemption values of same were deducted from the bills of the

railroad companies issuing them. There were twenty-five refunds made to veterans who paid their own fares to Gettysburg, and return, to attend the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration.

The sum total of the appropriations for the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Gettysburg was \$165,000. There was disbursed by this Commission on account of the celebration \$124,224.25. This left an unexpended balance in the State Treasury of \$40,775.75.

STATE OFFICERS: 1913

Honorable William Sulzer, Governor.

Honorable Martin H. Glynn, Lieut.-Governor.

Honorable Mitchell May, Secretary of State.

Honorable William Sohmer, Comptroller.

Honorable Thomas Carmody, Attorney-General.

Honorable John J. Kennedy, Treasurer.

Honorable John A. BenseL, Engineer.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

HORATIO C. KING, L.L.D.

DURING the early part of the great Civil War, Henry Ward Beecher was in Europe for a much needed rest. At a gathering held in London he was chaffed somewhat by a pro-Confederate Englishman with the statement that "the Northern troops were not successful in overcoming their Southern brethren." Mr. Beecher, a little nettled, replied, "No, but you see we are not fighting foreign troops; we are fighting Americans." Had our contest been against a foreign foe, there is little doubt that the failure of Lee at Gettysburg would have resulted in peace. Twice Lee had left Virginia, where he had the advantage of a favoring people, and undertook an aggressive movement at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, and at the Pennsylvania village, where a like advantage fell to the Union troops. Both engagements resulted in great losses, and Lee returned to his own soil much humiliated and disheartened. After the second retreat, it is known that the most important of the Southern leaders, both military and civil, felt that the tide had turned and they lost hope of foreign recognition. But the South had been keyed up to the determination "to die in the last ditch"; and so struggling on fiercely until "fought to a frazzle" the brilliant Army of Northern Virginia surrendered at Appomattox. It was nearly two years of desperate conflict after Gettysburg, but it was worth it to bring to the South and the North the unqualified blessing of universal freedom.

The victory of the Confederates at Chancellorsville led Lee to make a second movement North of the Potomac. On June 3, 1863, he began his march. His army was about eighty thousand strong, of which over sixty-eight thousand were veteran infantry, enthused with their latest success. Hooker had in his command about eighty thousand men also. His desire to make another attack on Lee in Virginia was overruled at the Capital, which required him to cover Washington and Harper's Ferry. He denounced the holding of



THE GENERAL GREENE MONUMENT NEAR OBSERVATORY, CULP'S HILL

Harper's Ferry and asked to be relieved. This was granted. When he transferred the army to General Meade, the Union forces numbered about one hundred and five thousand. Meade retained all of Hooker's staff. This was only about five days before the collision which both sides knew was imminent.

The meandering of the Confederates in the Cumberland Valley, in an effort to capture Harrisburg and threaten Philadelphia, need simply be referred to here. Harrisburg escaped by the necessity of Ewell's sudden recall to the main army in the threatened struggle at Gettysburg. Meade's troops were also much scattered, the Sixth Corps being at Manchester some thirty miles away. Meade's plan was to bring on the battle at Pipe Creek, which was much nearer Washington, and would give him the opportunity, if defeated, to fall back upon that well fortified city. Lee had selected Cashtown, northwest of Gettysburg, as the battle ground. Thus both generals were disappointed. On the 30th of June, Buford was ordered to occupy Gettysburg, which he did, Pettigrew's Confederate Brigade leaving it on his approach. The same day Meade issued orders to Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, to advance on the following morning, and to the remaining troops to concentrate in the same direction. Lee, on the 29th, had directed his troops to assemble near Cashtown. Heth's Division of A. P. Hill's Corps arrived first, and on the 30th Pettigrew's Brigade was ordered to Gettysburg for a supply of much needed shoes. His troops were almost entering the town with their large wagon train when Buford's presence was reported. Pettigrew fell back half way to Cashtown and notified A. P. Hill. His force was too small to attack Buford, who had the advantage of a good position. General Hill correctly surmised that the Union cavalry was an advance guard and could be easily beaten. It was most unfortunate for Lee that he had permitted J. E. B. Stuart to take the cavalry away on a futile excursion and thus left his army without its important eyes — the cavalry. On July 1st Heth was ordered to move to Gettysburg — A. P. Hill's Second Division and

other troops to follow. The scattered divisions of Ewell's Corps returned towards Cashtown and reached the battlefield half a day late. Couch, a Union commander, who was at Harrisburg, followed the retiring Ewell and at Carlisle saved the destruction of that town by J. E. B. Stuart. This wise scheme served to hold the Confederate cavalry in check.

Oak Hill and Seminary Ridge (because of its Lutheran seminary) became the line of battle on the first day, and thereafter was occupied by the Confederate forces. Buford was aware of the presence of Confederate infantry and that a large portion of it was about to concentrate at Gettysburg. He had thirty-five hundred mounted men. These he arranged in the form of an arc of a circle, from west to northeast of the town, and pushed his scouts far ahead to reconnoitre. He sent word to Meade and Reynolds, and awaited daylight of July 1st for further operations. Gamble's Brigade was on his left and Devin's Brigade on the right. At six o'clock in the morning the scouts reported Heth's Division as rapidly advancing. At eight o'clock Heth commenced his attack and was met by a galling fire which stopped the assailants. Fighting dismounted, the men of the Union cavalry were thought to be infantry. Heth was ordered by A. P. Hill not to press the enemy too closely until other troops came up. Archer and Davis did the Confederate fighting. Buford watched the struggle, prepared to fall back, if necessary, to Cemetery Hill, a strong defensive position, about twenty-eight hundred yards distant. His mind was greatly relieved when the First Corps of the Union army came upon the field and General Reynolds took command. Wadsworth's Division was at the head of the column. Rowley's and Robinson's Divisions marched half an hour later, but with General Doubleday were soon in readiness. Reynolds' trained military eye accepted Cemetery Hill as a splendid defensive line, but he decided that Seminary Ridge should be the place for the immediate contest. He directed Wadsworth to the support of Gamble's Cavalry, and sent directions to the remainder of the First Corps and to Howard with the Eleventh Corps to push on with all possible speed. The

need of holding the Confederate troops until the Union troops came up was the pressing demand, and better fighting was never seen in the Army of the Potomac. To the great misfortune of the Federal troops, at 10:15 A. M. Reynolds was instantly killed. The command then devolved upon General Doubleday, until the arrival of Howard, who, by seniority, took charge of the fighting field. Wadsworth had two brigades, Cutler's and the Iron Brigade, under Meredith. The latter made a dash into the woods, near Willoughby Run, and captured Archer's Brigade and one thousand prisoners, including Archer himself. Cutler was fighting hard at the right of the line. He was obliged to abandon his first line to the Confederate Davis, some three hundred yards, and find shelter in the thick woods on the ridge, near the Seminary. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was almost surrounded, the Eighty-fourth New York (Fourteenth Brooklyn Militia) and the Ninety-fifth New York were isolated; and Hall's Battery could not be withdrawn without a sacrifice. Doubleday went to redeem this misfortune. The Sixth Wisconsin, Eighty-fourth New York and Ninety-fifth New York rushed to attack Davis's Brigade. The Confederates were driven back into the railroad cut and two regiments captured. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was freed and the Confederates driven back towards Willoughby Run.

It was now about eleven o'clock. Davis and Archer had failed losing more than half of their effective forces. Heth waited to bring up the brigades of Pettigrew and Brockenough, and Doubleday availed himself of this time to place Meredith in his former position east of the stream, at the edge of McPherson's Woods; Cutler to his former position, and a mounted battery to take the place of the division battery. At half past eleven Doubleday received the brigades of Stone and Biddle; they added about five thousand men to his forces and were quickly posted on either side of the woods occupied by Meredith. Pettigrew attacked Stone's famous "Bucktails" and these latter fought with intrepid valor and determination to stay.

General Howard had ridden hastily forward to the scene of action, where he was told of the death of Reynolds, and took command. He sent orders, at once, to Sickles' Third Corps to hurry up. Urgent orders were despatched to the division commanders of the Eleventh Corps. At a quarter to one, Schurz entered Gettysburg, and as senior officer assumed command of the Eleventh Corps. Schimmelfennig, commanding Schurz' Division, and Barlow were directed to the right of Doubleday; Steinwehr's Division, with its artillery, being left on Cemetery Hill. Rode's Confederate Division moving on Oak Hill, impeded unsuccessfully by Devin's cavalry, came up and were placed on the Hill. It was now about two o'clock. O'Neal's Brigade, of Rode's Division, was in the centre. Dole's line extended to the left. Iverson, Ramseur and Daniels were also on the left. Their five batteries enabled the Confederates to concentrate a heavy fire of guns on the Federals. The guns of Ewell's Corps raked Doubleday's lines. It was half past two, A. P. Hill determined to renew the fight with Heth's soldiers, who had suffered so severely but a short time before, with Pender in support. Pender deployed to connect with Heth. Iverson, Ramseur and Daniel prepared to attack Cutler. Doubleday called for his reserves and sent them to strengthen the line on Cutler's right. Baxter advanced, and meeting O'Neal's Confederate Brigade drove it back with great loss and confusion. Then Iverson attacked. The Union fire nearly destroyed his brigade; a thousand prisoners were taken, or about two-thirds of the brigade. The Federal troops had been generally successful up to this time.

But the Confederate force was largely reinforced and was superior in numbers to the Federals. They arranged now for concentrated action. Early's Division had arrived and was advantageously posted. Hays, Hoke and Gordon were at the front and Smith's Brigade was held in reserve. After a severe struggle, the Federals feeling that they were about to be surrounded by Dole and Early yielded ground and formed again after a retreat of five hundred yards.



THE ANGLE

Scene of General Webb's defense against Pickett's charge, July 3, 1863

Schimmelfennig's Division was almost broken. Howard's delay in ordering a general retirement would have saved much of the confusion and loss which followed.

By half past three o'clock the two divisions of the Eleventh Corps were driven back. The First Corps waited impatiently for orders. Doubleday had only Devin's Cavalry as a relief — wholly insufficient reinforcements. A renewed attack by the Confederates was made and gallantly resisted, but it was evident that the Federal force was much inferior to the Confederates in the troops engaged. Doubleday finally withdrew through Gettysburg, resisting the advance of the Confederates as he retired, but abandoned the town as untenable. The Confederates came in and took large numbers of prisoners. The rest of the Eleventh Corps fell back to Cemetery Hill. In this preliminary engagement the Federals had sixteen thousand and the Confederate forces at least twenty-six thousand men. The result was not without glory to the Union side and it secured for the Federal Army one of the best defensive grounds that could be found for the terrible conflict which was to be continued the next two days. The rest of the Union Army was fast marching to Gettysburg. Pipe Creek was abandoned and every effort made to push the forces to Cemetery Hill. Meade sent Hancock to represent him in advance. The Confederates did not deem it wise or prudent to follow up their success. Gordon, in his "Last Days of the Confederacy," laments that he was not permitted to make the attempt, feeling sure of its success, but he would have found there strong positions and forces which he could not dislodge. Lee came on the ground before five o'clock and declined to continue the contest that day.

By nine o'clock next morning, all the Union forces were on Cemetery Ridge, save the fifteen thousand men of the Sixth Corps, which had a march of thirty miles to make — arriving in the afternoon. Cemetery Hill (so named from the very old cemetery there) and its ridge extending to Little and Big Round Tops, was accepted

as the line of battle and so occupied, save by the Third Corps, which took a post several hundred yards in advance of the regular line of formation. The discussion of Sickles' seeming disobedience of orders has been general and severe. It is not proposed to revive the discussion here, but simply to insert an extract from a letter. General Longstreet had been invited to attend the unveiling of the monument of General Slocum at Gettysburg. Under date of September 19, 1902, he sent his regrets to Sickles, because of lameness, and added, among other things, "I believe that it is now conceded that the advanced position at the Peach Orchard taken by your Corps and under your orders saved that battle to the Union cause." To the writer of this he stated that it was his desire to flank the Federal Army out of their strong defensive position, but the Third Corps made that impossible. He represented that the battle of Gettysburg should have ended and was practically closed the second day, with the battles of the left and right. The slaughter of the 3rd of July was an unnecessary adjunct.

A council of war held at Meade's headquarters decided, on the afternoon of July 2nd, not to take a new position, but stay at Gettysburg and fight it out.

SECOND DAY

Contrary to expectations, the Confederates did not renew their attack in the early morning. Meade contemplated an advance on the right himself, but abandoned it. It was after three o'clock before an enforced movement was begun by the enemy. Meade had visited Sickles' line and decided that it was too late to make a change. General Hood opened the struggle. His first aim was the capture of the Little Round Top and the flanking of the Union left. De Trobriand and Ward opposed him, with Smith's and Winslow's Batteries to aid. They were weaker, but had the advantage of excellent defensive ground. Law was assigned to this work, with Texas and Alabama veterans. Ward had only the Fourth Maine there in the valley where the Plum Run flows. This was reinforced by the

Fortieth New York and the Sixth New Jersey, from Burling's Brigade. They resisted the attack furiously but lost ground. But Anderson was repulsed and severely wounded. Yet the Confederates pressed on and climbed the hill. Both sides realized that Little Round Top commanded the whole battlefield and that its occupation was a vital necessity. About four o'clock General Warren had climbed it and soon discovered a large force of Confederates ascending the rocky and difficult obstruction. He sent to General Barnes, of the Fifth Corps, who assigned Vincent's Brigade to cover the threatened front. While the Confederates scaled the hill on the south side, the Federals climbed it on the other and success was only a question of a few minutes. The Signal Corps continued to wave their flags as if the Union forces were still there. Colonel O'Rorke, with the 140th N. Y. charged down the western slope. Hazlett's Battery, by tremendous efforts of horses and men, also came. Weed's Brigade followed and formed to the right of Vincent's. Thus protected, Little Round Top was safe to the Federals and was held until the battle closed. In this defense, Chamberlain and Rice rendered important services. Vincent, Weed, O'Rorke and Hazlett were killed.

The battle on the left continued with great fury. The Peach Orchard, the Loop, the Devil's Den and the Wheat Field were scenes of the severest fighting and greatest losses. General Sickles was struck by a piece of shell, about half past six, and removed from the field and his leg was amputated. General Birney took command of the Third Corps. The Devil's Den was taken by the Confederates, the sharpshooters from which were exceedingly troublesome. The charges and countercharges indicated the firm determination of both sides to conquer, and when the sun went down that night one cannot appreciate the disappointment of the Confederates, who saw success almost in sight eclipsed by the darkness.

Simultaneously with Longstreet's movement, General Ewell was to attack Culp's Hill, the Union right, the forces of which had been

greatly weakened by the transfer of the Twelfth Corps to meet the effort to destroy Sickles. The attack was opened at dusk, or about seven o'clock. The dense woods and the temporary earthworks greatly strengthened the defense. Johnson's Division (the old "Stonewall" Jackson Division) moved through the gorges of Rock Creek. The Third Brigade, of Geary's Division, Slocum's Corps, under General Greene, alone held the hill. (Among the troops here of the Twelfth Corps was the 102nd N. Y., much reduced in numbers, which was under the command of Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, of the New York Monuments Commission. Colonel Clinton Beckwith, another member of the Commission, was also in the battle.) The Confederates were firmly met and repulsed on Greene's front, but occupied a portion of the abandoned Federal works. Greene was reinforced by Schurz and by a few decimated regiments of Wadsworth's Division. Early and Rodes were part of the Confederate forces in an attack on Cemetery Hill at the same hour. Two brigades were in the attack. For two hours they struggled fiercely. Hancock sent Carroll's Brigade to Howard as relief. The assailants were compelled to fall back. The night attack on the right had failed.

THE THIRD DAY

By next morning the Twelfth Corps had returned to the right, and after seven hours' struggle the Union works were recovered and the Confederates driven from that part of the field. After the defeat on Culp's Hill, the Federals waited in anxious expectancy some further developments. The Confederates occupied the line held the second day by the Third Union Corps. Colonel Alexander placed the six batteries of Longstreet's Corps on the Emmitsburg Road, stretching northward along Seminary Ridge to Oak Hill. Back of these were the Washington Artillery, with Dearing's and Cabell's battalions. Their line is thus noted because of the charge which was made in the afternoon and in which they played an important part. In spite of Longstreet's opposition, Lee had decided to make a direct attack on the Union centre, and, if possible, get in its rear and thereby compel



THE GENERAL WEBB MONUMENT

On Hancock avenue, opposite the Angle

its retirement or surrender. Pickett's Division, which had marched from Chambersburg the day before, was to form a salient feature of this bold attempt.

Pickett's Virginia Division was to be the principal force, and was supported by six other brigades of A. P. Hill's Corps. Two shots from the Washington Artillery was the warning. The signal was obeyed by one hundred and thirty pieces of Confederate cannon. It was now one o'clock. The Union artillery, under General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, replied with eighty pieces, arranged along Cemetery Ridge, a large number of batteries being held in reserve for future action. For about two hours pandemonium reigned. At length the Federal lines was silenced, apparently, and as the Confederates thought for lack of ammunition. Pickett called upon Longstreet for orders to move, which the latter refused to give. Pickett replied that he would put his forces in motion, and Longstreet simply nodded affirmatively. The space to be covered from the Confederate position to the clump of trees at the Union front was about a mile.

The advance of this body of brave men was noted with admiration by both sides. Despite the intense heat, they moved along with the evenness and dignity of a dress parade. The number of men in this immortal march was about sixteen thousand. Pickett's Division had four thousand five hundred and the rest came from the forces of Pettigrew, Trimble and Wilcox. Garnett, Kemper and Armistead commanded Pickett's Brigades. The Union artillery was opened on this column with heavy slaughter. The great gaps were quickly closed and the troops moved bravely on. At one point, about half way over, they actually halted and made a realignment.

Of this coolness an amusing story is told. The Northern rabbit is denominated by the Southern negroes as Molly-cotton-tails, and are the most timid of animals. Crossing the field one was disturbed in his warren and immediately elevating his tail made a bee line to the rear. One of the officers pointed his sword and laughingly shouted "Go it old Molly-cotton-tail, I'd be with you, if I dared."

On the Union side every movement was watched with anxiety. Among the troops upon whom the charge was to fall was Gibbon's and Hays's Divisions, of Hancock's Corps. Gibbon's Division opened a terrible fire of musketry on Pickett's men. The Confederates rushed towards them, but were met by a charge on their flank by Stannard's Vermont Brigade, which contributed greatly to their demoralization. With desperate courage, the troops pressed forward and attacked the brigades of Webb, Hall and Harrow. Reserves pouring in, the Confederates were driven back. Cushing's U. S. Battery had its guns near the Angle and he was killed. The battery of Captain Andrew Cowan was also near the Angle and fired canister with deadly effect.

There was much mingling and confusion at the Angle. Armistead strove to seize Cushing's Battery there and fell mortally wounded. Garnett had been killed earlier and Kemper badly wounded. Two thousand prisoners and fifteen flags were taken by the Federal forces, and the total Confederate losses are placed at thirty-five hundred, exclusive of the prisoners. The greatest charge in modern history had been made and failed, and it practically ended the great battle of Gettysburg.

So much attention has been given to the principal contest that reference is but seldom made to the remarkable cavalry engagement between General David McM. Gregg, of the Union Army, and the famous General J. E. B. Stuart, of the Confederate Army. Stuart, who had been kept from the main field, was directed to get around the Federal right and rear, in order to strike in assistance of Pickett's charge. He was met by General Gregg about three miles east of Gettysburg, near Bonaughton. This brilliant conflict recalls the names of Irvin Gregg, Custer and McIntosh, on the Union side, and Fitzhugh Lee, Chambliss, Hampton (who was severely wounded) and Jenkins, on the Confederate side. One of the prime incidents of this conflict was the exploit of Captain Charles E. Miller, commanding a Pennsylvania squadron, who was one of the Pennsylvania

Commissioners for the fiftieth anniversary celebration. He was ordered to a certain position and to hold it at all hazards. A Confederate charge which was driving the Union forces approached him. Disregarding his orders he mounted his men and charged against their flank, compelling their retreat. For this "disobedience of orders" he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Success rested with the Union side. The Union Cavalry forces lost seven hundred and thirty-six men, including one hundred and twelve killed, two hundred and eighty-nine wounded and three hundred and sixty-five taken prisoners.

In the compilation of this account Conte De Paris' exhaustive history has been mainly relied upon. Its incompleteness is manifest, but the intention has been to give as briefly as possible the principal features of what Americans can do in a great contest. It was so decisive as to preclude further efforts to meet the Union troops on Northern soil, and in view of later events, shows that the Civil War should have ended at Gettysburg.

NEW YORK COMMISSION

FOR THE

BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA

23 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.,
Chairman

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer and Secretary

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

CIRCULAR NO. 1

JUNE 12, 1912.

By Chapter 227 of the Laws of New York 1912, this Commission was appointed to plan and conduct a public celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be held July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1913, on the battlefield, and was also given power to enter into negotiations and co-operate with the State of Pennsylvania in relation to such celebration. The Commission is authorized to arrange for the transportation of 25,000 Union veterans of the War of the Rebellion, residing in this State, from points within the State to and from Gettysburg, Pa.

As a large number of the veterans of the State are members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in view of the familiarity and personal touch of this organization with its membership, which would prove of much value in the dissemination of information, the preparation and transmission of applications for transportation, and the distribution of the transportation orders, it has been decided by the Commission to avail itself of the facilities afforded by this state-wide organization in the Department of New York in so far as the members of the various posts are concerned.

Those veterans who are not members of any Grand Army Post in the Department of New York will communicate with and apply by letter addressed to this Commission, or personally at this office.

Application blanks are in course of preparation and will be forwarded to each Post Adjutant for the use of the members of the Post. Other veterans will be furnished direct by this Commission in response to their request.

To be eligible for free transportation the veteran must be an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine from the army, navy or marine corps of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, and now a resident of the State of New York.

It is proposed to unite in a camp upon a section of the battlefield New York's representation at the celebration, grouped by counties, to enable inquirers to readily locate those for whom they may be seeking. For this and other reasons apparent upon considering the conditions obtaining, where large numbers are assembled and accommodated under canvas, the Commission desires that the veterans from each county assemble as far as practicable and entrain at some conveniently central point in the county, or, if preferred, at two or three points where there are

large numbers of veterans and where, if the aggregate of passengers be sufficient, special train service could be arranged by the local officers.

Section 1 of Chapter 144 of the Laws of 1912, provided that

"Every honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine from the army or navy of the United States in the late Civil War holding a position or employment in the civil service of the state or of any city, county, town or village therein, shall be entitled to a leave of absence with full pay for a term beginning July 1, 1913, and ending July 7, 1913, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg."

Touching the question of suitable quarters and necessary subsistence for visiting veterans while at Gettysburg during the occasion of the celebration, the Secretary of War was authorized and directed by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 19, sixty-second Congress, second session:

1. To cause to be made such surveys, measurements and estimates as will be necessary in regard to providing for a sufficient supply of good water for the use of honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War who shall attend the celebration.

2. To investigate as to the necessary and proper provision required to be made for sewerage, sanitation, hospital and policing during such celebration.

3. To estimate upon tents, camp equipment, supplies and rations that in his judgment will be necessary to properly accommodate and provide for the honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War who shall attend such commemoration * * *.

4. To estimate the quantity of camp equipment such as tents, bedding, and cooking outfits necessary to accommodate the honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War attending, together with the cost per unit of a suitable ration to be issued, and as to the best method of providing and issuing such rations * * *.

5. To prepare a plan of camp arrangement suitable to the occasion. In accordance with these directions, the War Department has caused to be prepared plans, surveys and estimates covering the several features required to be investigated. The data are embodied in the reports of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General, which the Secretary of War transmitted for the information of Congress under date of May 10, 1912.

This Commission anticipates that the National Government will arrange to furnish free of expense to our visiting veterans the necessary quarters, under canvas, and suitable rations for the period contemplated by the Senate Resolution above outlined.

In your correspondence with this Commission do not fail, when giving your address, to include the name of the county in which you reside. This request likewise applies to the G. A. R. officers when giving the addresses of Post Headquarters. This information will be of much assistance to our filing clerks in assorting the correspondence at this office.

Additional copies of this circular will be mailed on receipt of application to that effect from officers of the Grand Army Posts or other interested veterans.

By order of Major-General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., Chairman.

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer and Secretary.

CIRCULAR NO. 2

COMMISSIONERS

Maj.-Gen'l DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l ANSON G. MCCOOK
Col. LEWIS R. STEGMAN

Col. CLINTON BECKWITH
Bvt. Col. HORATIO C. KING
Bvt. Major THOMAS W. BRADLEY
Brig.-Gen'l HENRY D. HAMILTON, Adjt.-Gen'l S. N. Y.

Brevet Colonel HORATIO C. KING
Chairman

A. J. ZABRISKIE
Engineer and Secretary

NEW YORK COMMISSION

FOR THE

BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA.

APPOINTED A COMMISSION TO PLAN AND CONDUCT A PUBLIC
CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG, JULY, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1913

1 EAST 9TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, 92 Gramercy

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:

The National Congress has made provision for the accommodation of only 40,000 veterans at Gettysburg, and no provision is made for their families. It was found by the Railroad Companies and the War Department, that it would be impossible to provide transportation and accommodations for a greater number. Although the Legislature of our State expressed its willingness to send 25,000 veterans if accommodations could be provided, the Pennsylvania Commission which has primary charge of the celebration, will take under consideration the quota which may be allotted to each State, but a decision cannot be reached until the meeting of the entire Commission on January 23, 1913. It is estimated that New York's quota will not exceed 5,000. The application is therefore returned for additional information should it be decided that preference will be given to those who participated in the battle, and if there be less than 5,000, then to those whose terms of service antedated and followed that engagement.

Your application is herewith returned and your attention is invited to section of this communication. A compliance therewith is necessary to a proper consideration of your application. Please return this with your reply.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

1. Adjutant should fill in upper left hand column only.
2. Application should be fully dated.
3. Name of applicant should be given in full, and should correspond with that of the signature.

4. Give the nearest important railroad station and the name of the railroad.
5. Give day, month and year of original enlistment.
6. Give the company and regiment and State to which it belonged and also the State in which you originally enlisted, together with the arm of the service and your rank. If light or heavy artillery, state which.
7. Give the company and regiment and State to which it belonged and also the State from which you were finally discharged, together with the arm of the service and your rank. If light or heavy artillery, state which.
8. Give day, month and year of final discharge.
9. Give your place of residence.
10. Give the number of the Post of which you are a member.
11. Applicant must sign the application and his address in full should be given. If applicant signs by mark, the signature and address of one witness must be given.
12. The name of the applicant, corresponding with that of the signature, should be written in the certificate of identification.
13. Post commander should fill in the number of years he has known applicant. The application must then be certified by the Post Commander in his own handwriting, and attested, with the date, by the Adjutant of the Post. If the Commander is the applicant, the application should be certified by the Senior Vice-Commander.
14. State whether or not you were connected with a regiment that was actually in the Battle of Gettysburg. (See back of application.)
15. State whether or not you were with that regiment in that battle. (See back of application.)

APPLICATIONS FOR NON-MEMBERS OF THE G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

- A. Do not fill in the columns at the top of the application.
- B. Application should be fully dated.
- C. Name of applicant should be given in full, and should correspond with that of the signature.
- D. Give the nearest important railroad station and the name of the railroad.
- E. Give day, month and year of original enlistment.
- F. Give the company and regiment and State to which it belonged and also the State in which you originally enlisted, together with the arm of the service and your rank. If light or heavy artillery, state which.
- G. Give the Company and regiment and State to which it belonged and also the State from which you were finally discharged, together with the arm of the service and your rank. If light or heavy artillery, state which.
- H. Give day, month and year of final discharge.
- I. Give your place of residence.
- J. Applicant must sign the application and his address in full should be given. The signature of one witness and his address should also be given.

K. The name of the applicant, corresponding with that of the signature, should be written in the certificate of identification.

L. Applicant's pension certificate number should be given. The application must then be certified by either the Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or President of a duly organized New York State Civil War Veteran Association of which the applicant is a member, inserting the number of years he has known the applicant, and giving his official title, address and the date of such certification.

M. State whether or not you were connected with a regiment that was actually in the Battle of Gettysburg. (See back of application.)

N. State whether or not you were with that regiment in that battle. (See back of application.)

Fraternally yours,

HORATIO C. KING,

Chairman.

CIRCULAR NO. 3

COMMISSIONERS

Major-Gen'l DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l ANSON G. MCCOOK

Col. LEWIS R. STEGMAN

Brig.-Gen'l HENRY D. HAMILTON, Adj.-Gen'l S. N. Y.

Brevet Colonel HORATIO C. KING,
Chairman

Col. CLINTON BECKWITH

Bvt. Col. HORATIO C. KING

Bvt. Major THOMAS W. BRADLEY

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer and Secretary

NEW YORK COMMISSION
FOR THE
BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA.

APPOINTED A COMMISSION TO PLAN AND CONDUCT A PUBLIC
CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG, JULY 1, 2, 3, 4, 1913

1 EAST 9TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, 92 Gramercy

Special Notice.

DEAR SIR AND COMMANDER:

The National Committee will meet in Philadelphia on January 23, when each State Chairman will be required to report at that meeting as accurate an estimate as possible of the probable attendance from each State. Please, therefore, if not already sent, forward your applications before January 21, and do not await the time limit named in the original circular. The maximum number from all States combined that can be transported and provided for has been fixed at 40,000, and the General Committee, it is expected, will designate the quota allowed for New York and all other States.

If you have no time in which to secure and send in your applications, then please give as accurate an estimate as possible, of the number who will attend.

Fraternally yours,

HORATIO C. KING,

Chairman.

CIRCULAR No. 4

Commissioners

Major-Gen'l DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l ANSON G. MCCOOK
Col. LEWIS R. STEGMAN

Col. CLINTON BECKWITH
Bvt. Col. HORATIO C. KING
Bvt. Major THOMAS W. BRADLEY
Brig.-Gen'l HENRY D. HAMILTON, Adj.-Gen'l S. N. Y.

Brevet Colonel HORATIO C. KING,
Chairman

A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer and Secretary

NEW YORK COMMISSION

FOR THE

BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA

APPOINTED A COMMISSION TO PLAN AND CONDUCT A PUBLIC
CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG, JULY 1, 2, 3, 4, 1913

NO. 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, Beekman 2883

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE.—Answering your favor just received, I beg to call your attention to the marked sections of the following circular.

Fraternally yours,

HORATIO C. KING,

Chairman.

1. Congress has limited the attendance to 40,000 Union and Confederate veterans from all the States as the officials of the railroads entering Gettysburg have decided that they cannot provide transportation for a greater number.

2. At a meeting of the General Commission having in charge the arrangements for the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, held in Philadelphia, January 23-25, 1913, the number of veterans allotted to the State of New York was 10,000. In view of this action the New York Commission at a meeting held January 27, 1913, decided to grant a preference:

- (a) to surviving soldiers now residing in this State who served in regiments or other commands that participated in the Battle of Gettysburg.
- (b) to those veterans of the War of the Rebellion now residing in this State not connected as above, who had the longest term of service.

3. No provision is made by law for the transportation of families of veterans, nor for shelter and subsistence for them by the Federal Government.

4. Veterans will be quartered under canvas, eight to a tent, and provided with rations by companies practically as issued in the time of the Civil War. To each veteran will be given blankets, a tin plate, cup, knife and fork and two spoons, and he will take his meals at a table contiguous to the open air kitchen.

5. There will be a general hospital for the sick and several infirmaries in the camp.

6. The camp is located about one-eighth of a mile north of the clump of trees known as "The High Water Mark." It is expected that the railroad trains will be run into this camp and arriving veterans will be detrained there.

7. Veterans arriving as Posts or in special groups will be assigned to tents together; all others will be assigned to tents set apart for New York veterans.

8. The passenger association of the trunk lines has announced that Gettysburg terminal lines will not park any cars.

9. Public exercises to be announced later, will be held on each day from July 1 to 4, inclusive.

10. The State of New York will hold special ceremonies in the National Cemetery near the New York State Monument, at which Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D., Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be the orator. The full program will be issued at a later date.

11. Automobiles. For information regarding accommodations for automobile parties, address Col. Lewis E. Beitler, Secretary, Harrisburg, Pa.

12. This Commission is informed that every available room in Gettysburg has already been engaged. Parties may be accommodated at Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hanover and other smaller towns which are distant about twenty miles from Gettysburg.

13. All applications must be filed at the office of this Commission by April 1, 1913.

14. Transportation will be furnished by direct lines over which and from those stations where one-way tickets are regularly sold. Tickets will be good going June 25, to July 4, 1913, and to return so as to reach original starting point not later than July 15, 1913. Tickets will be good going and returning via same route only.

If there are two or more routes from the same starting point the applicant may take his choice, provided the fare is the same as by the direct line or lines.

15. Transportation orders will be issued in ample time.

16. Although no definite action has been taken by the Pennsylvania Commission, it is understood that the veterans will wear what they wish. It must not be forgotten, however, that the garb should be suitable for extremely warm weather.

17. Round trip tickets can be purchased by the general public at special excursion fares, which will be at the same rate as that paid by the State for the transportation of veterans, but shelter and subsistence cannot be provided for any but veterans and only to those presenting at Gettysburg Identification Cards which will be issued through the Pennsylvania Commission.

18. Camp. The camp will be under the exclusive and absolute control of the U. S. Government and this Commission is without authority to make assignment of quarters. Requests for reservations should be forwarded direct to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., Gettysburg, Pa.

19. The State of New York provides transportation only to all veterans, Union and Confederate, residing in this State, no matter where they enlisted, so far as

they can be accommodated at Gettysburg. It is hoped that other States will show a like courtesy to New York veterans residing within their limits.

20. If you are a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, make your application through your Post.

21. This Commission does not issue transportation to any battlefield but Gettysburg.

22. Confederate veterans residing in New York State will please transmit their applications through General Henry T. Douglass, Commander U. C. V., 165 Broadway, New York City.

23. The Commission does not arrange for special trains. Posts or other organizations must deal directly with the railroad agent.

24. For price of round trip tickets apply to the ticket office at your point of departure.

25. Transportation can be furnished by the Commission only by direct line and continuous route. For any modifications apply to your railroad agent.

26. Application for railroad tickets must be made at the stations where such tickets are sold. Inquiry of the agent a week in advance will save much inconvenience and delay.

27. The Secretary of the Pennsylvania Commission which has general charge of the celebration is Col. Lewis E. Beitler, Harrisburg, Pa.

28. All applications received after April 1st (the time limit) will be held in abeyance until it is determined whether or not New York will be permitted to send more than 10,000 veterans. More than that number have already filed applications, but it is anticipated a considerable proportion of these may not be able to attend because of feebleness or other causes.

CIRCULAR NO. 5

Commissioners

Major-Gen'l DANIEL E. SICKLES, U. S. A
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l ANSON G. McCOOK
Col. LEWIS R. STEGMAN

Brig.-Gen'l HENRY D. HAMILTON, Adj.-Gen'l S. N. Y.
Brevet Colonel HORATIO C. KING,
Chairman

Col. CLINTON BECKWITH
Bvt. Col. HORATIO C. KING
Bvt. Major THOMAS W. BRADLEY
A. J. ZABRISKIE,
Engineer and Secretary

NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION
FOR THE
BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG AND CHATTANOOGA.

APPOINTED A COMMISSION TO PLAN AND CONDUCT A PUBLIC
CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG, JULY 1, 2, 3, 4, 1913

ROOM 1015, 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, Beckman 2883

MAY 1, 1913.

To Comrades of G. A. R. Posts and Special Notice to All New York Veterans:

DEAR COMRADES.—Up to date this Commission has received about 11,000 applications. Of these, a little over 4,000 applicants were connected with regiments that participated in the battle of Gettysburg.

Many applications returned for correction will increase this number if sent back by May 1st. Otherwise they may not receive any consideration. New applications received later than May 1st will be considered only if there is accommodation for the applicants at Gettysburg.

From many sources comes the assurance that a very considerable proportion of the applicants, because of physical disability, will not be able to attend the celebration. In a single case the Post Commander informs us that out of sixty-nine applicants only thirty will go.

This Commission is most anxious to provide transportation to every veteran in this State, Union and Confederate, who can go. It is therefore of the utmost importance that we may be informed as early as practicable of all deaths and of all who are incapacitated. The applicant should not wait until the last minute for transportation and then not use it.

The transportation certificate is not transferable, and the use of such a certificate by another is a misdemeanor and punishable by fine and imprisonment or both.

The identification card which will be issued with the transportation certificate and executed when the ticket is obtained, will prevent the use of the certificate by any one except its lawful holder.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

In justice to those who can go and may not be accommodated because some who are incapacitated do not decline, please notify their office at once or as soon as practicable if, for any reason, you are unable to attend the celebration.

Post Commanders are respectfully urged to give this circular as wide publicity as possible through your local papers and otherwise.

Fraternally yours,

HORATIO C. KING,

Chairman.

CIRCULAR NO. 6

Commissioners
Col. CLINTON BECKWITH
Col. LEWIS R. STEGMAN
Bvt. Col. HORATIO C. KING
Brig.-Gen'l HENRY D. HAMILTON, the Adj.-Gen'l

Executive Committee
Col. CLINTON BECKWITH
Brig.-Gen'l H. D. HAMILTON
Col. LEWIS R. STEGMAN, Chairman
A. J. ZABRISKIE, Engineer and Secretary

NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION

FOR THE

BATTLEFIELDS OF GETTYSBURG, CHATTANOOGA AND ANTIETAM

ROOM 1015, 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY

JUNE 2, 1913.

DEAR COMRADE.— Your application for transportation to Gettysburg during the period of the celebration there on the days of July 1-4, 1913, duly received. The quota of the State of New York for transportation to the field has been limited by the Pennsylvania and United States authorities to 10,000, over which number we cannot go. We have at the present time on file 11,700 applications. The time limit fixed for applications was up on April 1, 1913. This Commission has endeavored to be as generous as possible in the reception of applications since that time, but it has reached its limit. At this late date we cannot receive any further applications and the one which you have made is herewith returned to you. It is too late to be taken into consideration. Very sorry.

Yours fraternally,

LEWIS R. STEGMAN,

Chairman.

IMPORTANT — READ CAREFULLY NOTICE ON OTHER SIDE.

(Post Adjutant will fill out only this column.)

Post No.....	File No.....
Location	Order No.....
County	Railroad
	R. R. Station.....

APPLICATION FOR TRANSPORTATION TO GETTYSBURG, PA.

50th Anniversary of the Battle, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1913.

.....191..

(Date)

New York Commission, 1 East Ninth Street, New York:

I,, hereby make application for transportation

(Write clearly name in full)

from on

(Railroad line)

to Gettysburg, Pa., and return, via direct line only, to attend the public celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg to take place on that battlefield on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of July, 1913.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

I am an honorably discharged Union veteran of the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted 186 , in

(Give rank, company and command in Army, Navy or Marine Corps)

and was honorably discharged from
(Give rank, company and command in Army, Navy or Marine Corps)
at on the day of 186 .

I am a resident of in the State of New York; my post office address is given below. I am a member of G. A. R. Post No. Department of New York.

The number of my Pension Certificate is.....
(Veteran himself must sign here).....

If signed by mark, one witness: Street and number.....
City or town.....
(Signature and address of witness to mark)
County.....New York

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICATION,

To be signed by the Commander and Adjutant of G. A. R. Post of which applicant is a member.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with
(Name of applicant)
the applicant; that he was honorably discharged from the command above mentioned, as appears in the descriptive list in the records of this Post; that he resides as above stated; that I have known him for years and know him to be the person named in said discharge, as appears in the records of the Post and in this application.

Post Commander.

Attest:

Post Adjutant.

Dated 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE — READ CAREFULLY

If the applicant cannot write plainly, he will request some one who writes legibly to fill in the blank spaces on this application, but he must sign this application personally.

If he served in two or more commands he need only give those in which he enlisted and from which he received an honorable discharge, giving in each case the dates of his enlistment and discharge; also designating his rank, company and command in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

This Commission desires that the veterans from each County assemble, as far as practicable, and entrain at some conveniently central point in the county, or, if preferred, at two or three points where there are a large number of veterans and where, if the aggregate of passengers be sufficient, special train service could

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

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be arranged by the officers of the Grand Army Post. It is therefore hoped that the applicant, before naming his selection of railroad station and railway line on this blank, will confer with his comrades with a view of securing harmony of action and a mutually satisfactory determination upon this important question.

Notice must be promptly sent to the Commission of any change of address. If by reason of illness or from other causes the veteran, after filing his application for transportation, is unable to go, notice to that effect must be mailed without delay to the office of this Commission.

Enclose a self-addressed postal card if applicant wishes the receipt of this application acknowledged by the Commission.

This application will be filed, but action thereon is subject to an appropriation by the State providing the moneys required to meet the expenditure.

No application will be received after May 1, 1913.

Was your regiment in the battle of Gettysburg?

Were you with the regiment in that battle?

IMPORTANT — READ CAREFULLY NOTICE ON OTHER SIDE.

Location	File No.
County	Order No.
Railroad	R. R. Station.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSPORTATION TO GETTYSBURG, PA.

50th Anniversary of the Battle, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 1913.

..... 191..
(Date)

New York Commission, 1 East Ninth Street, New York:

I,, hereby make application for transportation
(Write clearly name in full)
from on
(Railroad line)

to Gettysburg, Pa., and return, via direct line only, to attend the public celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg to take place on that battlefield on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of July, 1913.

I am an honorably discharged Union veteran of the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted 186 , in
(Give rank, company and command in Army, Navy or Marine Corps)
.....
and was honorably discharged from
(Give rank, company and command in Army, Navy or Marine Corps)
..... on the day of 186 .

I am a resident of in the State of New York; my post office address is given below. I am a member of G. A. R. Post No.
Department of New York.

(Veteran himself must sign here).....

One witness: Street and number.....
..... City or town.....
(Signature and address of witness) County.....New York

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICATION

To be signed by either the Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or President of a duly organized New York State Civil War Veteran Association of which the applicant is a member.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with
(Name of applicant)

the applicant; that I have examined the official certificate of his honorable discharge from the command above mentioned; or his pension certificate No.; that he resides as above stated; that I have known him for years and know him to be the identical person named in said discharge or pension certificate, and in this application.

Address (Signature)

Dated (Official title)

IMPORTANT NOTICE — READ CAREFULLY

If the applicant cannot write plainly, he will request some one who writes legibly to fill in the blank spaces on this application, but he must sign this application personally.

If he served in two or more commands he need only give those in which he enlisted and from which he received an honorable discharge, giving in each case the dates of his enlistment and discharge; also designating his rank, company and command in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

This Commission desires that the veterans from each County assemble, as far as practicable, and entrain at some conveniently central point in the county, or, if preferred, at two or three points where there are a large number of veterans and where, if the aggregate of passengers be sufficient, special train service could be arranged by the officers of the Grand Army Post. It is therefore hoped that the applicant, before naming his selection of railroad station and railway line on this blank, will confer with his comrades in the locality where he resides, with a view of securing harmony of action and a mutually satisfactory determination upon this important question.

Do not write in the blank spaces at the top of the application as these will be filled in at the office of the Commission for ready reference by our office force.

Notice must be promptly sent to the Commission of any change of address. If by reason of illness or from other causes the veteran, after filing his application for transportation, is unable to go, notice to that effect must be mailed without delay to the office of this Commission.

Enclose a self-addressed postal card if applicant wishes the receipt of this application acknowledged by the Commission.

This application will be filed, but action thereon is subject to an appropriation by the State providing the moneys required to meet the expenditure.

No application will be received after May 1, 1913.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

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VOID IF ALTERED OR PRESENTED AFTER JULY 3, 1913	
No..... STATE OF NEW YORK NEW YORK COMMISSION (Chapter 227, Laws of New York, 1912)	The.....Railroad Company will please furnishlate of..... transportation for himself from..... to Gettysburg, Pa., via direct line only, and return via same route, to attend the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1913. Lewis R. Stegman, <i>Chairman.</i>
SPECIAL NOTICE: This order must be exchanged in person at the ticket office for a ticket on any day from June 25 to July 3, inclusive, and the ticket which will be issued thereon will be good to return as to reach original start- ing point not later than July 15, 1913. This order will not be accepted for passage on trains.	
Received this.....day of.....1913, transportation as above requested.Late of.....

No.....

Post No.....File No.....

Name

Command

Railroad Co.....

R. R. Station.....

Date

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

To be Carried in Your Pocket During the Gettysburg Reunion

Member G. A. R. Post.....No.....

or

Member U. C. V. Camp.....No.....

Post Office Address of G. A. R.	}	City.....	State.....
Post or U. C. V. Camp			

In case of SICKNESS or ACCIDENT please communicate with

Name in Full.....

Post Office Address	}	No.....	Street.....
Number and Street			

City..... State.....

To be Carried in Your Pocket During the Gettysburg Reunion**To be Carried in Your Pocket During the Gettysburg Reunion**

Name in Full.....

Post Office Address	}	No.....	Street.....
Number and Street			

City..... State.....

Age.....years, Height.....ft.....in., Weight.....lbs.

To be Carried in Your Pocket During the Gettysburg ReunionFILL IN
Both Sides in InkFILL IN
Both Sides in Ink

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